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MACMILLAN'S PROGRESSIVE GERMAN COURSE. II.



MACMILLAN'S PROGRESSIVE GERMAN COURSE

II.—SECOND YEAR

CONTAINING CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS ON SYSTEMATIC ACCIDENCE AND ELEMENTARY SYNTAX,

WITH PHILOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATIONS AND ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

RY

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PROGRESSIVE GERMAN COURSE. II.

THE ALPHABET (Das Alphabet).

 $\$ 1. The German Alphabet consists of the same letters as the English :—

German lette	er. Name.	English.	German letter.	Name.	English.	
A a	ah	A a	N n	enn	N n	
-B b	ba y	\mathbf{B} b	Ð 0	oh	О о	
© c	tsay	Сc	¥ββ	pay /	Pр	
20 b	day	D d	Ωq	koo'	$\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{q}$	
Œ e	ay	Еe	n r	airr	Řř	
t spii i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	eff	F f	Ø 1, 8	ess	S s /	
டு த	gay	G g H h	E t	tay	Tt/	
த ந்	hah	НЬ	u u	ooh	<u>U</u> u	,
3 t	ee '	Ť į	25 F	fo w	V y	,
3 i	yot 1	J į	Di m	vay	$\frac{\mathbf{W}}{\mathbf{X}} \mathbf{x} $,
	kah j	K k	X x	ix	**)
. & 1	ell	Tr 1	9 v	ipsilon	Y y	
M m	emm	M m	់ ន ៖	tsett	$Z z \gamma'$	

Compound Consonants :-

German	letter.	Name.	English.	
E b	ď)	tsay-hah	ch (: 🖸
Ch Th	tĥ	tay-hah = t	th = 4	_
•	ŧ	ess-tsett=ss	SS	
©¢)	(d)	ess-tsay-hah = Engl. sl	ı sch	"
•	ďť.	tsay-kah = double k	ck 🗸	'હર્યાર
	t 3	tay-tsett = double z	tz dy	like .

Obs.—Capital initial letters are used in German—
(1) As in English, at the beginning of sentences, quotations, etc.; (2) for all Substantives and words used substantively; (3) for Pronouns used in addressing Persons: Be faufen Sie Shre Bücher?

Where do you buy your books (§ 25, 4).

PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS (Botale).

§ 2. Vowels are either long or short:

Long—(1) if double; (2) if followed by one consonant (or two if one of them is h); (3) if final: as

ber Aal, eel; gut, good; Friihling, spring; ba, there.

Diphthongs are always long: as

Baum, tree ; Beu, hay ; Bein, leg.

Short—(1) always if unaccented; (2) accented vowels, only if followed by two or more consonants belonging to the same syllable*: as

(1) Berbor, defence ; Leben, life. (2) Mutter, mother ; Saub,

hand; Stod, stick.

§ 3. Simple Vowels.

(Always distinctly pronounced, except e after i=i long):

N.B.—All comparisons with English sounds can, of course, convey only an approximate notion of correct German pronunciation, which must be learned orally.

learned orally.		-
a long	=	u in far: as, Samen, seed; ja, yes; nah, near.
a short	-	a in demand: as, Fall, fall; hat, has; Sand.+
e long	==	ay, a in gay, late: as, geh, go; Rice, clover.
e short	=	e in then, bet, as, wenn, when; Brett, board.
e half-mute	=	u, e in bun, alter: as, loben to praise; Alter, age.
i (p) long	=	es, i in green, machine: as, ihn, him; Ajpl, shelter.
Obs.—ie = long i	: 28	lie dear.
i short	=	i in still, thin: as, willing; Winter, winter.
ø long	=	o in tone, holy: as, Σοπ, tone; hohi, hollow.
o short	=Frencl	no in porte, sotte: as, Wort, word; Gott,
u long	=	oo, u in root, rule: as, ruht, (he) rests; gut, good.
u short	=	oo, u in book, full: as, but, (he) baked; Muss, nought.

^{*} Exceptions, most of them in words in \$6, \$1, \$6, must be learned by practice.

t Not on any account to be sounded like English fall, hat, hand.

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§ 4. Modified (Softened) Vowels (Umlante).

(For an explanation, see Appendix) :-

The pure vowels a, o, u may be softened (modified) in their sound as follows:—

Ae, ä, long = ai in air: as, Aehre, ear of corn; ähnlich, similar.

Ae, ä, short = ay in play: as, Händs; hätte, had. De, ö = French eu in peur: as, (1) long—Del, oil; (2) short—können, can.

Ue, ii (\mathfrak{p}^*) = French u in lune: as, (1) long—iibel, evil; (2) short—bünn, thin.

Compare:-

$oldsymbol{L} a$	ng.	SI	rort.
Staat,	state.	Stabt,	town.
	to steal.	ftellen,	to place.
Stiel,	tail.	still,	quiet.
Sohn,	son.	Sonne,	sun.
Fuber,	load.	Futter,	fodder.
fam,	came.	Ramm,	comb.
Beet,	flower-bed.	Bett,	bed.
ihm,	to him.	im,	in the.
Ofen,	oven.	offen,	open.
Düne,	downs.	bünn,	thin.

§ 5. Diphthongs (always long) :-

au †	= .	ou (ow) in house, fowl: as, Wans, mouse; faul, lazy, rotten.
ai	=	ay in aye: as, Maib, maid; Raiser, emperor.
ei	=	i, y in mine, dry: as, mein, mine; brei, three.
eu } near	ly =	oy in joy: as, Heur, hay; neun, nine. Häuser, houses; Bäume, trees.
ui	=	we, pfui! fye!

§ 6. Consonants (Confonanten) :-

All consonants in a German word are pronounced (b, however, only if initial).

K, I, I, m, n, p, t, sound as in English.

* Some pronounce $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{t}$, others = \mathfrak{t} .

† au is the only diphthong that can be softened.

Final b, b, ng, s are pronounced harder than in English, nearly like p, t, nk, ss:—

umb = oont; Rab = rāt; jung = yoone.

 $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{c}=k$ before a, o, u, au, 1, r: as, Cabinet, cabinet; Collobium; Eur, cure.

C c = ts ,, ä, e, i, p: as, Cafar, Cæsar; Carcer, prison.

Th, d (is initial in foreign words only) = k: as, Thank, Third in foreign words only) = k:

 ϕ (in German words) has a guttural sound (rasping, nearly like the Scotch ch in loch).

G, g (initial) = English hard g: as, groß, gelb, ging.

g (not initial) = soft ch : as, Berg, Tag.

 \Im , i = y (consonant): as, ia, yes; $\Im ahr$, year.

O, q (always followed by u), qu = qv: as, Qual, torment; Quelle, source.

 \Re , r =French r, viz. with a stronger vibration (thrill) than the English $r:-\Re ab$, gar.

S, f (initial) = z: as, fliß, sweet; Saat, seed; Rose, rose.

8, β (not initial) = ss: as, ce, it; Gruß, greeting; stießen, to flow.

ff (only between short vowels) = ss: as, wiffen, to know; Baffer, water.

N.B.—The sound ss is represented by fi after short vowels; by fi after long vowels. At the end of a syllable it is always fi, whether the vowel be short or long:—

bie Nug, pl. bie Riffe; milffen, ich muß; vergeffen, vergeglich.

Sch, sch = sh : as, scheinen, to shine ; Fleisch, flesh.

But so is pronounced separately: Glaschen, little glass.

St, ft * (final) = English st: as, Bruft, breast.

St, st, Sp, sp (initial) = English sht, shp: as, Stanb, stand; Spaten, spade.

 \mathfrak{T} , t, $\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{h}$, $t\mathfrak{h}=t$: as, $\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{h}$ ier, animal; \mathfrak{M} it \mathfrak{h} , courage. (The sound of the English th is unknown in German.)

 \mathfrak{B} , $\mathfrak{v} = f$: as, viel, much; brave, brave.

 \mathfrak{W} , $\mathfrak{w} = v$: as, \mathfrak{W} elt, world; was, what.

3, 3, (& after simple vowels only) = ts: as, Jug, draught; beigen, to heat; Plat, place.

THE ACCIDENCE.

§ 7. There are eight parts of speech as in English; the Article, Substantives, Adjectives, Pronouns, and Verbs are inflected:

There are:—

Three Genders: -- Masculine (männlich), Feminine (weiblich), Neuter (fächlich).

Two Numbers: - Singular (Ginzahl) and Plural (Mehrzahl).

Four Cases:—The Nominative (Subject) answering the question who? or what?

The Accusative (Object) answering the question whom? or what?

The Genitive (Possessive or Attributive) answering the question whose? or of whom? which?

The Dative (Indirect Object) answering the question to (for) whom? or what?

§ 8. I. THE ARTICLE (ber Artifel).

A. The Definite Article (ber bestimmte Artifel).

	S	ingular		Plural.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter.		M. F. & N.
Nom.	ber	die	da8	\mathbf{the}	die
Acc.	ben	die	bas	the	bie
Gen.	bes	der	bes	of the	ber
Dat.	bem	ber	bem	to (for) the	ben

Obs. 1.—The Accusative differs from the Nominative in the Masc. Sing. only.

Obs. 2.—her, hie, has, are originally Demonstrative Pronouns, and still used as such (§ 28, a); Compare the English (Morris' Elem. Gr., 135), and the French le, la, les, from the Latin ille, illa, illos.

B. The Indefinite Article (ber unbestimmte Artifel).

	Masc	Fem.	Neuter.	
Nom.	ein	cin=e	ein	a (an)
Acc.	ein=en	ein=e	ein	a, an
Gen.	ciu=e8	ein=er	ein=c8	of a
Dat.	ein>em	ein=er	ein=em	to (for) a

Obs.—Gin is originally a Numeral (compare Morris, 118), good by Google

II. THE SUBSTANTIVE (bas Hauptwort).

§ 9. The Gender of Substantives (Geichlecht ber Sauptworter).

Rules.

A. MASCULINE:

- (1) Names of Male beings ber Mann, man ; ber Ochs, ox. ber Bone, lion.
- (2) Names of Days, Months, Seasons, Stones, Mountains, Winds

ber Sonntag, Sunday.

ber Januar, January.

ber Berbst, Autumn.

der Marmor, marble.

der Harz, Harz.

der Föhn, south wind.

(3) Nouns ending in en, ith, ig, ing ber Garten, garden. ber Teppich, carpet. ber König, king. ber Jüngling, the youth.

(4) Nouns derived from verbal stems ber Klang (from flingen, flang), sound. ber Tanz (from tanzen), dance.

B. FEMININE:

- (1) Names of Female beings bie Frau, woman, lady. bie Henne, hen.
- (2) Names of Arts and Sciences;
 European Rivers
 bie Mufit, music.
 bie Mathematit, mathematics.
 bie Donau, Danube.
 bie Tiber, Tiber.

Principal Exceptions.

- (1) bie Schilbwache, sentinel.
 bie Person, person.
 Diminutives (see C, 3).
- (2) bas Jahr, year.

- (3) bas Almofen, alms.
 bas Effen (C), iron.
 bas Bappen, escutcheon.
 bas Refing, (C, 2), brass.
 bas Riffen, cushion.
 bas Seiden, token.

 Also all Infinitives used substantively
 bas Effen, eating
- (4) Those ending in t are feminine bie That, doed. bie Kunft, art, &c.
- (1) has Beib, woman.

 bas Frauensimmer, lady.

 Diminutives (see C, 3).
- (2) Most names of Rivers out of Europe.

 Also—
 ber Rhein, Rhine.
 ber Boin, Main.
 ber Bo, Po.
 ber Don, Don.

Rules.

(3) Most Nouns ending in e, ei, in, heit, keit, schaft, ung die Freude, joy. die Bartei, party. die Wirthin, hostess. die Freiheit, liberty. die Dankbarkeit, graditude. die Freundschaft, friendship. die Hossimung, hope.

C. NEUTER:

- (1) Names of all parts of speech used substantively bas Wahre, truth. bas Mein und Dein, mine and thine. bas Leben, life.
- and Countries
 bas Golb, gold.
 bas Blei, lead.
 bas idöne Baris, beautiful
 Paris.
 bas nädtige England, powerful
 England.

(2) Names of Metals, Towns,

(3) Substantives ending in fel, sal, thum, and all diminutives in then, lein bas Räthsel, riddle. bas Schichal, fate. bas Rätnerthum, empire. bas Männchen (from ber Mann), the male. bas Bäumlein (from ber Baum), the little tree. bas Töchterchen (from bie Tochter), the little girl. bas Blättchen (from bas Blatt), the leasset.

Principal Exceptions.

(3) Nouns in e denoting Males are Musculine (see A, 1)—

ber Erbe, the heir.

ber Bote, messenger.

ber Rafe, cheese (see also C, 4).

Neuter—

bas Unge, eye.

bas Grie, end.

bas Grie, legacy.

For nouns in e with the prefix Ge (see C, 4)

- (2) Names of Countries ending in et are Feminine (see B, 3) bit Türfei, &c
 - Also—
 bie Schweiz, Switzerland
 bie Krim, Crimea.
- (3) bie Trübfal, bie Mühfal, tribulation. ber Breichhum, error. her Reichhum, wealth.

Rules.

(4) Collective Nouns with the prefix Se

bas Gebirge (from ber Berg), chain of mountains. bas Geschrei (from screen), screaming.

Obs. — Nouns in niß are nearly equally divided between Feminine and Neuter

die Wildniß, wilderness. das Geheimniß, secret, &c.

Compound Substantives take the gender of their last component

ber Hausvater, the father of the family. bas Baterhaus, the paternal home.

Substantives of foreign origin generally retain their gender ber Elephant (elephantem), elephant. bie Figur (figua), figure. bas Aloster (claustrum) cloister.

Principal Exceptions.

(4) ber Gebante, thought. ber Befallen, pleasure. ber Genuß, enjoyment. ber Gewinn, gain. der Geschmad, taste. der Gebrauch, uso. ber Behorfam, obedience. ber Gesang, singing. bie Geschichte, history. die Gemeinde, community die Gebühr, duty. die Geburt, birth. bie Gefahr, danger. bie Beftalt, figure. bie Gewalt, power. tie Geoult, patience.

The following, though compounded with the masculine ber Muth, are feminine—

bie Anmuth, grace. bie Demuth, humility. bie Großmuth, magnanimity.

bie Langmuth, long-suffering. bie Sanftmuth, meekness.

bie Schwermuth, melancholy. bie Behmuth, sadness.

Also-

ber Abscheu (bie Scheu), abhorrence. bie Antwort (bas Wort), answer.

A few foreign Nouns, which have been quite assimilated to German, have altered their original gender—

ber Körper (corpus, n.), body.

bas Benner (fenestra, f.), window.
bas Bulver (pulverem, m.), powder, &c.

§ 10. DECLENSIONS (Abwanblung).

German Nouns are divided according to the inflections they take in the Genitive Singular (e8, 8, or en, n) into two declensions, viz.:—The Strong (Ancient) or S Declension (Starte Abwanblung) and The Weak (Modern) or N Declension (Schwache Abwanblung).

These are again subdivided according to their Nominative Plural inflections $(e, er; \pi, en)$ into five classes—i.e. the Strong Declension into three, the Weak into two classes; besides two classes of Nouns declined Strong in the Sing. and Weak in the Plur. (§ 14, c) or vice versû (§ 15, c).

Weak (Modern) or N Declension.

	I.	II.	III.	Į IV.	Į V.
Com- prising:	M. & N.	N. & M.	M.&N.	Masculine.	Feminine.
•			Sing	ular.	
			•	(Mixed)	(Mixed)
Nom.				- n, en	- -
Acc.			—	n, en	- -
$\mathbf{Gen.}$	e8, 8	— e8, 8	g	- n, en - e8, 8	- -
Dat.	— e, —	— e, —		- n, en - e8, 8 - n, en - e	- -
				ural.	
	(Vowel	modified.)		(Vowel not mod	ified.) (modif.)
N. & A.	— e	er	 -	- n, en - n, en	- n, en - e
Gen.	— е	— er		- n, en - n, en	— n, en — e
Dat.	en	ern	n	- n, en - n, en - n, en - n, en	- n, en en
			•		

The above Synoptical Table shows that :--

Strong (Ancient) or S Declension.

(1) Feminine common Nouns are not inflected in the Singular (§ 15).

(2) The Accusative Sing. of the Strong and Mixed Decl. (comprising all

Fem. and Neuter nouns) is like the Nominative Sing.

(3) The Accusative and Genitive Plural of all genders and declensions is like the Nominative Plural. (Except Articles and Pronouns, see §§ 8, 24.)

(4) The Dative Plural of all classes ends in II. (Except Personal pronouns.)

(5) In the Plural the radical vowel of Strong Substantives is generally

a=a; b=b; b=a; a=a. (For exceptions, see Appendix, § 69.) (6) The radical vowel of *Weak* Substantives is NEVER modified in the Pl.

- Obs. 1.—Substantives of more than one syllable generally take 8 instead of \$\epsilon \text{tar}\$ in the Genitive Sing. (except those ending in a \(\sigma \text{int} \text{int} = \epsilon \), \$\(\text{if}\$, \$\epsilon \text{if}\$, \$\text{the English}\$—wish, plural—wishes; box, boxes); bet Monate, bet Monate; bet Menb, bet Men
- Obs. 2.—As for monosyllables, not only those ending in sibilants (see Obs. 1), but also those ending in dentals (b, t, ft) or gutturals (b, g, t, d), take the full inflection es: as, ber Munb, bes Munbes; ber Tag, bes Tages.
- Obs. 3.—The Dative Sing. takes & when the Genitive is &; except if the Noun is governed by a Preposition without any determinative word:

 non Ort in Ort; but—an bissem Orts.

Strong (Ancient) or S Declension.

12. Second Class (Neuter & Masc.).	Neuter.	-	bas Land, the land.	bre Land ce, of the land.	orni zano e, co une iana.	•	bie Länd et, the lands. ber Länd et, of the lands. ben Länd et, of the lands. ben Länd etn, to the lands.
sc. & Neuter).	(b) Neuter.	Singular.	bas Jahr, the year.	des Sahr es, of the year.	orni Lahr e, to the year.	Plural.	(Vovel not modified.) bie Safir e, the years. ber Iafir e, of the years. ben Iafir en, to the years.
§ 11. First Class (Masc. & Neuter).	(a) Masculine.	_	ber Etroin, the stream. Den Etroin. the stream.	•	D. of the Strott e, to the stream.		(Vovel modified.) ie Ström e, the streams. er Ström e, of the streams. en Ström en, to the streams.
			z 4	ರ (<u>-</u>	Dig	itized Wicking [

After the Second Class decline— (1) Most Newter Monosyllables: as, bas Banb,* ribbon, bas Efni, valley. bas Stoff, people, bas Stin, child, bas Stin, child, bas Step, song.	All y	ber Reiß, body. ber Mann, man. ber Ort, ** place. ber Rand, border. ber Ball, forest, ber Blurm, worm.	(2) All Nouns ending in thum, in which, exceptionally, the vowel of the suffix is modified in the plur: as, the first thum, the principality. Gen. bet Surfenthum, the principality. (8) A few Neuter Nouns with the prefix
After the First Class decline— (1) Mase. Monosyllables: as, ter Sabn, tooth, pl. 34he. ter Sabn, tooth, pl. 34he. ter Ruly, iver, pl. Rulle. tee Saum, tree, pl. Stime. tee Saud, hall pl. Stime.	N.B.—tus Stoft, pl. Stoft, is the only Neuter monosyllable pl. in S, which is modified.	* Comprising all those which end in T.	is ending in— § (n.), fat (n.): as, ber Echibling, spring. **Dod ©ditfili, fate, etc.
After the First Class decline— (1) Mase. Monosyllables: as, ter Sabn, tooth, pl. Sabne, ter Kopf, head, pl. Kopfe, ter Kull, river, pl. Künfe, ter Kull, river, pl. Künfe, ber Baum, tree, pl. Bünne, ber Sad, hall, pl. Safe, fr.	Lakoeptous, see § 14, (1) and § 14, (4).] A few are exceptionally not modified: brt Hurb, dog, pl. Hurbe. brt Kag, day, pl. Kage.	And, of course, none of those the radical vowel of which is c, i, ci, cu: as, ber Merg, mountain, pl. Merg. ter Man, ring, pl. Merg.	(3) Derived Mase. and Neuter Nouns ending in— at, inf, ig, ling (m.), niß (n.), fal (n.): as, ber Monat, month. ber König, king. ber König king. ber Kepid, secret. ber Grüßlin, spring.

vowel of the suffix is Nouns with the prefix Obs.—For those marked * see Appening in thum, in which, (For a complete list, see Appendix, § 69.) s, pl. Burftenthunier. , the principality. (4) Meac. and Newtor Nouns with the prefix Se and ending in a radical syl- September and adding in a radical sylbable—labbe Sental, see § 12, (8); as, the September of the set A compound words, the last component rules both gender and declension: as,

ber Birnbaum (=ber Baum, fnasc. monosyl.) pl. Birnbaume.

ogle

Strong (Ancient) or S Declension.

zdo A zo A Digitized by GOC	ber Ba bem Ba bem Ba ber Bätt ber Bätt (1) Mass muto): as, ber Phil	(a) Masculine. Bater, the father. Bater s, of the father, the father. the father. Bater to the father. (Tovel sometimes modified.) Bäter, the fathers. Bäter, the fathers. Bäter, the fathers. After the fathers. After the fathers. After the fathers. Ethic, of the fathers. After the fathers. Ethic, of the fathers. Ethic, of the fathers. After the fathers.	(a) Masculine. (b) Neuter. (c) Masculine and Neuter. (d) Masculine. (e) Mater, the father. (e) Bater, the father. (f) Mater. and Neuter. (h)	ber Name(n), the name. ber Name(n), the name. ber Namen, the name. ber Namen, to the name. [Vowel not modified.) bie Namen, the names. ber Namen, the names. ber Namen, to the names. After the Therd Class (c) decline— The following Massuline Nouns in e which have dropped their final stem oonsonant n in the Nom. Sing., but not in the other cases [Cp.Lat. Lec(n)]— ber Bunghabe, the letter (of the alphabet).	
ogle	· A Ā	bas Weltube, shore. (2) All Diminutives, ending in then and left, in (8), c, 3)—bas Weltube, girl. (3) Neuter Nouns with the prefix Ge, and ending in e: as, bas Geflube, shore.	in Her and fein (§ 9, c, 3)— box Biglein, little bird. box Get, and ending in e: as, box Gebirge, mountain.	Friede, peace. Bunte, spark. Genne, seed. Gente, seed. Gone, famege. Gone, famege. Foule. heap.	

Weak (Modern) or N Declension. \$ 14. Fourth Class:—Masculine Nouns.

		(a) Oblique cases in II:	(b) Oblique cases in ttt:	(c) Mixed—Sing. Strong *e8. Plur. Weak *ett.
Þ	ž	her Guete the her	Singular.	Now Office to the rest
÷ •		Quete me poy.	to deal, and counts	out Citually and Lay.
Ą	ם בע	Anabe n	orn Graf en	
ප්	Drig	Anabe n	bes Graf en	bes Strahl es
Ä		dem Knabe n	bem Graf en	bem Strahl e
		Vovel not	odified.) Plural.	(Vowel not modified.)
N.& A.	ğ	Anabe n, the boys.	bie Graf en, the counts.	bie Strabl en, the rays.
ප	G. Der		ber Graf en	ber Strabl en
Ġ.	E E	Anabe n	den Graf en	ben Straff en
		After the Fourth Class (a) and (b) decline—	(a) and (b) decline—	After the Fourth Class (c) decline-
		(a) n.	(b) cm.	ber Staat, state.
	Ē	(1) All Masc. names of living beings	(2) All Masc. names of living beings	ber Mauer (pl. n.), pensant.
	endin	ending in e; as,	which originally ended in c (a com-	her Machar (pl. n.), neighbour.
Dig	Α.	ber Bote, messenger.	plete list of which is given in the	hos Ohr ear &c.
jitize	ء ⊷	ber affe, monkey. Beutide German	Appendix, 9 09): as,	(For a complete list, see Appendix.
d by	, д	ber Befahrte, companion, &c.	ber Bar, bear.	\$ 69.)
C	A Je	A loo	ber Fürft, prince, &c.	;
rO(-	ber Baier, Bavarian.	(3) Masc. names of living beings derived from foreion languages, and	(unaccented), as:
08	. م	ber Ungar, Hungarian.	ending in a long syllable: as,	her Mrofeffer, professor.
ξle	-	der Wetter, cousin.	ber Aftronom, astronomer.	bes Brofeffor 6
2			ber Stubent, student.	Die Brofefibr en
			ber Elephant, elephant, &c.	
			(For Exceptions, see Appendix, § 69.)	

(c) Muxed—Sing. Weak, no inflect. Plur. Strong, ec.	bie Stadt, the town. bie Stadt ber Stadt ber Stadt	(Vovel modifiel.) bie Städt e, the towns. ber Etädt e	After the Fifth Class (c) Mixed—decline— (1) All Feminine monosyllables proper (a complete list of which is given in the App. § 69)— bit Jan, hand. bit Ruh, cow. (2) Feminine Nouns ending in Itiff and iaf (§ 9, C, 3)— bit Erninif, knowledge. bit Erninif, knowledge. with Eribfal, tribulation, &c. * Those in itt double the n: as, bit Erunbin, pl. bit Erunbinnen.
Weak (Modern) or N Declension. 15. Fifth Class:—Feminine Nouns. (b) Pluval in til. Signal of	bie Landschaff, the landscape. bie Landschaft ber Landschaft ber Landschaft	(Vowel not modified.) ers. bie Lanbsches. ber Lanbschest. ber Lanbschest.	(a) and (b) decuns— (2) All Feminine Nours of more than one syllable not ending in £, £l, £t, £l, £l, £l, £l, £l, £l, £l, £l, £l, £l
Weak § 15. (a) Piural in 11:	bie Blume, the flower. die Blume der Blume der Blume	Blume n, the flow Blume n Blume n	(a) Plur. II. (b) Plur. II. (c) Plur. II. (c) Plur. II. (d) Plur. II. (e) Plur. II. Exemple Street. Die Strafe, sister, &c. Exemple He following two, which plural plural plural. Diural Exemple He following two, which plural plura
	K 4 G U	N.&A. bie G. ber D. ben	Digitized by Google

§ 16. Declension of Proper Names.

(a) Masculine Names of Persons.

(4)		2 0.00.00	
WITHOUT ARTICLE	.	WITH ARTIC	LE—uninflected.
(Not ending in a sibilant.)	(Ending in— 6, 5, (d), 3, 5).		
N. Karl, Charles. Goethe A. Karl (n) Goethe (n) G. Karls (never es) Goethe 's D. Karl	Franz, Francis. Franz (en) Franz ens Franz (en)	ber Karl ben Karl bes Karl bem Karl	ber Franz ben Franz bes Franz bem Franz

The inflections in parenthesis are obsolete.

(b) Feminine Names of Persons.

(1	Not ending in e.)	(Ending in ϵ .)		
N.	Abelheit, Adelaide.	Luise, Louise.	bie Abelheib	bie Luife
A.	Abelheib	Luife (n)	bie Abelheib	bie Luije
G.	Abelheibs (nover es)	Quife ne	ber Abelheib	ber Quife
D.	Abelheib `	Luise n	ber Abelheid	ber Luife
^.				

- Obs. 1.—Foreign names ending in a sibilant take no inflection; the case is indicated by the article; as, ber Themistocles, bes Themistocles, ac. ; thus also—bie Werke bes Gurivibes. Generally the Preposition von is preferred to the Genitive, see Lesson
- Obs. 2.—If Christian names and surnames are combined, the latter only take the inflection: as, Johann Gottfried Berber 's Werfe ; or, bie Werfe von Johann Gottfried Berber.

(c) Proper Names with an Apposition.

N.	Bergog Meranter, duke Alexander.	ber	Bergog	Alexander
A.	Herzog Alexander (n)	ben	Derzog	Alexander
	Herzog Alexander 8	bes	Derzoge	Alexander
D.	Herzog Alexander n	bem	Derzog	Alexander

- Friedrich ber Große, Frederick the Great.
- Briebrich ben Große n Friedrichs bes Große n
- Friedrich bem Große n

(d) Names of Countries and Towns.

Without Article - those which, according to general rule, are Neuter-

- N. Deutschland, Gormany. A. Deutschland
- G. Deutschland 6
- D. Deutschlanb
- N. Sonbon, London.
- A. London
- G. London 6
- D. London
- G. & D. ber Schweiz, of (to) Switzerland. (2) N. & A. tie Statt Baris, the city of Paris.
 - G. & D. ber Stadt Paris (von Paris, lesson 21). N. & A. bas schöne Frankreich, beautiful France. G. bes schönen Frankreich's

(1) N. & A. Die Schweiz Switzerland.

With Article—(1) those which, excep-

tionally, are Feminine, (2) those which, ending in a sibilant, must be used with an

Apposition (or wen instead of the Gen. in-

flection, see Lesson 21)-

D. bem schone n Frankreich

. III. THE ADJECTIVE (bas Beimort).

§ 17. A. Declension of Adjectives.

An Adjective is used either (1) as a *Predicate*—in which case it is not declined—or (2) as an *Attribute* (generally standing before its Substantive) agreeing in Gender, Number, and Case with the Noun it qualifies:—

(1) ber Baum ift grün; but (2) grün er Baum, or ber grün e Baum. the tree is green; green tree; the green tree.

An Adjective used attributively may be declined in three different ways. For the raison d'être of this, see Appendix, § 71:—

- (a) Strong, if preceded by no Article or Pronoun—lieber Freund, liebes Freundes, 2c.
- (b) Weak, if preceded by a Definite Article or Demonstrative Pronoun—ber liebe Freund, bes lieben Freundes, 2c.
- (c) MIXED, if preceded by an Indefinite Article or Possessive Pronoun—ein lieber Freund, einen lieben Freund, 2c.
- (a) The inflections of the Strong Declension are the same as the endings of Demonstrative Pronouns:—

(b) The inflections of the Weak Declension are those of the Weak Declension are Strong of the Weak in Nom. & Acc. Declension of Substantives: in the other cases:

Singular.

	m.	f.	n.			- 1				1			
N.	bief er,	bief e,	bief es :	: —er,	e,	es	4	e,	e,	e	c,	e,	es
A.	bief en,	bief e,	bief es :	:en,	e,	68	en,	e,	e,	et	n,	e,	68
G.	Dief es.	bief er,	bief es :	:e8,	er,	e8 .	en,	en,	en,	eı	t,	en,	en
D.	bief em,	bief er,	bief em	:em,	er,	em	en,	en,	en,	l e1	a,	en,	en

Plural (never modified).

	m. f. & n.		m. f. & n.	m. f. & n.
N.	bies e :-	e	en	en
A.	bief e :	e	en	en
G.	bief er :-	er	en	en
Ď.	bief en :	en	en	l en
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§ 18. Comparative Table of Adjective Declensions.
                                                      (c) MIXED.
       (a) Strong.
                               (b) WEAK.
                                                Preceded by an Inde-
 Preceded by no (or an
                         Preceded by a Definite
                                                finite Article or a Pos-
 indeclinable) determina-
                         Article or a Demonstra-
                                                sessive Pronoun (also
        tive word.
                              tive Pronoun.
                                                      after fein).
                         Masculine Singular.
     Good friend.
                            The good friend.
                                                   A good friend.
 N. gut er
              Freund
                            ber gut e Freund
                                                  ein gut er Freund
                                 ben (einen) gut en Freund
 A. gut en
             Freund
 G. autes (en) Freundes
                                 bes (eines) gut en Freund es
                                 bem (einem) aut en Freund e
 D. aut ein Freunde
                          Feminine Singular.
                                   The, or a, good friend, f.
    Good friend, f.
                                die (or eine) gut e
N. gut e Freundin
                                                     Freundin
                                bie (or eine) gut e
                                                     Freundin
 A. gut e Freundin
 G. aut er Freundin
                               ber (or einer) gut en Freundin
                               ber (or einer) gut en Freundin
 D. aut er Freundin
                          Neuter Singular.
                                                   A good child.
                            The good child.
      Good child.
                                                   ein gut es Rinb
 N. gut es
                            bas gut e Rinb
                Rind
                                                   ein gut es Rinb
                            bas aut e Rinb
                Rinb
 A. gut co
 G. gut es (en)* Rind es
                               bes (or eines) gut en Rinb es
 D. gut em
                Rind e
                               bem (or einem) aut en Rind e
             Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Plural.
 Strong:—Good friends (m. & f.), children.
             Freunde, Freundinnen, Rinder
    gut e
             Freunde, Freundinnen, Rinder
    aut er
    gut en Freunden, Freundinnen, Rinbern
     WEAK & MIXED :- The (no) good friends (m. & f.), children.
        N. & A. bie (feine) gut en Freunde, Freundinnen, Rinber
                   ber (feiner) gut en Freunde, Freundinnen, Rinder
              G.
                  ben (feinen) gut en Freunden, Freundinnen, Kindern
 Obs.-Adjectives and Participles used substantively are subject to the
     same rules :-
                      Weak:-
                                              Mixed :-
             ber Deutsch e, the German, m.
                                                  Deutsch er, a Gorman.
 Masc. { N. ber Deutsch e, the C. bes Deutsch en, 2c.
                                            cein 💮
                                            leines Deutsch en, 2c.
        N.A. bie Deutsch e, the German, f.
                                            ceine Deutsch e
       7 G.D. ber Deutsch en, ac.
                                            leiner Deutsch en
        N.A. bas Deutsch e, the German, n.
                                             etwas Deutsch es
```

* See § 19, 6.

von etwas Deutsch em

D. bem Deutsch en, ac.

§ 18b. Table of Adjective Declensions classified according to Genders.

(a) STRONG: preceded by no determinative word, or by an uninflected Numeral or Pronoun :--Singular.

	20.03				
Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.			
Gold ring.	Gold watch.	Gold vessel.			
N. golbenser Ring	golden=e uhr	golben-es Gefäß			
A. golbensen Ring	golden=e uhr	golden-es Gefäß			
G. golden=en(es) Ring es	goldenser uhr	golben-es Gefäß es			
D. golben-em Ring (e)	golben-er ubr	golben-em Gefäß (e)			

Plural; m.f. & n.

N. & A. golbense Ring e, Uhr en, Gefaß e. G. golden:er Mina e. Ubr en. D. golben:en Ring en, Uhr en, Gefag en.

(b) WEAK: preceded by-{ber, bie, bas; bief er, e, es; jen er, e, es; welch er, e, es; einig er, e, es; berfelbe, biefelbe, basfelbe.

N. diefer golden=e Ring	bicfe golden=e uhr	biefes golben-e Gefäß
A. biefen golbensen Ring	bieje goldense uhr	biefes golben-e Gefaß
G. biefes golben:en Ring es		biefes golben-en Gefaß es
D. biefem golben:en Ring (e)	biefer golben-en uhr	biefem golbenen Gefäß e

(c) MIXED: preceded by-ein, eine, ein; tein, teine, tein; and all Possessive Adjectives:-

N. mein golben-er * Ring						
A. meinen golben-en Ring						
G. meines golben-en Ringes						
D. meinem golben=en Ring(e)	meiner	golden=en	Uhr	meinem	golden-en	Gefäß e

Plural of (b) WEAK and (c) MIXED. m. f. & n.

golben-en Ring e, Uhr en, Gefag e. N.& A. biese (or meine)

G. biefer (or meiner) golben:en Ring e, Uhr en,

D. biefen (or meinen) golben:en Ring en, Uhr en, Gefäß en.

§ 18c. Peculiarities of Adjective Declension.

(1) Diefer gute alte weife Mann. Ein auter alter weifer Mann. Ein neues gebundenes Bud. [Ein neu (adv.) gebundenes Buch.]

(2) Nom. Diefer mein guter Freund. Gen. Diefes meines guten Freundes, ac.

1. Two or more Adjectives qualifying the same Noun take the same inflections.

2. If preceded by two different Determinative Pronouns, an Adjective is declined according to the rule applying to the latter of the two.

N.B.—Instead of mentioning all the seemingly exceptional cases, we refer the Student to § 71, explaining the theory of Adjective Declension, a clear intelligence of which will help him better over all the difficulties than the host of conflicting Rules and Exceptions.

* The endings marked * are the only ones which differ from the corresponding cases of the Weak Declension.

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§ 19. Observations on the Declension of Adjectives.

- In Adjectives ending in ε, as δόζε, wicked, träge, lazy, &c., this ε is dropped:—böζ ετ, böζ ε, böζ εδ, &c.
- (2) Adjectives ending in el, en, en, generally drop the e of the suffix (in the Masc. Acc., however, those in el, en, drop the e of the case inflection):—

ebel, noble; Nom. eb(e)ler Mann, eb(e)le Frau, eb(e)les Blut, &c. Acc. ebel(e)n Mann (better than eblen), &c.

In like manner, heiter(e)n, serene; but wollfomm(e)nen, perfect.

ì

(3) Comparatives and Superlatives (§ 20) take the case inflections after the Comparative and Superlative endings:—

```
early;
früh,
                         früh er,
                                     früh e,
                                                 früh es;
                                                                or, ber fruh e.
                                     früher e,
früh er,
           earlier:
                         früher er,
                                                  früher es;
                                                                      ber früher e.
           earliest:
                         frubeft er, frubeft e.
                                                 frübeft et :
                                                                      ber frubeft e. 20
früb eft.
```

(4) Hoch, high, drops its c whenever it is declined :—

Der Baum (bie Bolle) ift hoch; but ber hohe Baum, bie hohe Wolle, &c.

(5) With Neuter Nouns the Nom. and Acc. case inflection is is frequently dropped, especially in colloquial and poetical language:—

Ralt Waffer, cold water; baar Gelb, ready money; schön Wetter, fine weather, &c.

(6) In accordance with the general principle (i.e. avoiding the repetition of the same endings, Append. § 71), the Gen. Sing. of the Masc. and Neuter has now the instead of the same endings.—

Die Stimme gut en (instead of gut es) Rathes, the voice of sound advice.

(7) Adjectives used adverbially are not declined:-

Ein ganger Tag, a whole day ; but-Ein gang schoner Tag, quite a fine day.

Examples for Declension.

```
Masc. weiß— Wein, ber weiß— Wein, ein weiß— Wein, white wine. Fom. weiß— Farbe, bie weiß— Barbe, eine weiß— Barbe, white colour. Neuter. weiß— Pferb, bas weiß— Pferb, ein weiß— Pferb, white horse. Strong. übel— Geruch *; flärfer— Macht; bas hoß— Gebirge. Wask. ber übel— Geruch, the; bie flärfer— Macht; bas hoß— Gebirge. Mixed. ein übel— Geruch, a; eine flärfer— Macht; ein hoß— Gebirge.
```

‡ High mountain range.

^{*} Rad smell. † Stronger power. ‡ F

§ 20. B. Comparison of Adjectives.

As in English, the degrees of comparison are formed by adding to the Positive— er for the Comparative;
and eft (ft) for the Superlative:—

Positive. Con

Comparative. Superlative.

leicht eft, 1 easiest. leicht, easy, leicht er, easier, reizenb, charming, reizenb er, more charming, reizenb ft, most charming. stärf st.2 strongest. bitter st, bitterest. ftart, strong, ftärf er, stronger, bitter, bitter, bitt(e)r er,3bitterer, träge, lazy, träa er. lazier. träg ft, laziest.

- Obs. 1.—Only Adjectives which end in a dental or sibilant (b, t, f, \$, \$) take eft. (Participles in et or end take ft.)
- Obs. 2.—Monosyllabic Adjectives (except those in cu, and a few others enumerated in the Appendix, § 71) modify their radical vowel.
- Obs. 3.—Adjectives in e, el, en, er, drop the e of the suffix in the Comparative. [Comp. § 19 (2)].
- Obs. 4.—The Superlative has two different forms :—

(a) Attributive (declined after (b) Predicative or Adverbial (undeclined):

ber (bie, bas) leichtest e, the easiest; am leicht esten,* (the) easiest.
... flärist e, the strongest; am stärt sten, (the) strongest, &c.

The following examples will illustrate the different uses of these forms:—

Der 22ste Juni ist ber längste Tag. Im Juni sind die Tage am längsten.†
The 22nd of June is the longest.
day.

Bon allen Auslichten ift bies bie Abenbeift biefe Aussicht am fconften. fconfte.

Of all prospects this is the finest. In the evening this prospect is most beautiful.

Diese Ausgabe ist die beste.
This edition is the best.

Die erste Ausgabe ist am besten gebruck.
The first edition is the best printed.

- N.B.—For the declension of Comparatives and Superlatives, see § 19, 3.
- * Am is a contraction of an tem; the ending on the inflection of the Dative Singular (§ 18, b) governed by an.
 - † Compare a similar distinction in French:-
- La terre la mieux cultivée produit Quels sont les pays où la terre est quelquefois des ronces.

§ 21. Irregular and Defective Comparison.

Positive.	Positive. Comparative. At		tribut. Superlative.	
gut, good,	beffer, better,	ber (bie, bas)	beste, best.	
viel, much,	mehr,1 more,	"	meiste, most.	
wanting	minder, less,	**	mindeste, least.	
(ehe, ere,	eher, sooner),	"	erste,2 first.	
wanting	wanting	>>	lette,8 last.	
hoch, high,	höher, higher, näher, nearer,	"	höchste, nearest	
nah(e), near, groß, great,	größer, greater,	"	nächste, nearest. größte, greatest.	
Arnhi Broats	gropit, greater,	"	Arnber' Steamer	

Predicat. and Adverb. Superlative

am besten, best, in the best manner, &c. am letten, last. am meisten, most. am höchsten, highest. am nächsten, nearest. am minbesten, least. am erften, first. am größten, greatest.

- Obs. 1, 2.—From the Comparative mehr and the Superlative erft and lest are formed new Comparatives :mehrere, several; ber erstere, the former; ber lettere, the latter.
- Obs. 3.—Societ and augerst are used to form the Superlative Absolute: hooff wichtig, most (highly) important. außerft langweilig, extremely tedious.
- Obs. 4.—From the following Adverbs are formed Comparatives and Superlatives used adjectively :-

außen, without, b	. außere, the	outer, b	. außerste, the	outmost, extreme.
Binten, behind,	hintere,	hinder,	hinterfte,	hindmost.
innen, within,	innere,	inner,	innerfte,	innermost.
oben, above,	obere,	upper,	oberfte,	uppermost
unten, below,	untere,	lower,	unterfte,	lowest.
vorn, before,	porbere,	fore,	vorberfte,	foremost.

Obs. 5.—The Comparison of Equality is expressed by—fo, ebenfo; Inferiority " nicht fo:-(Er ift ebenso reich als ich, he is as rich as I. (Er ift ein ebenso reicher Mann, he is just as rich a man.

- Sie ist nicht so hubsch als (wie) ihre Schwester, she is not so pretty as her sister.
- Obs. 6.—When two qualities of the same object are compared, mehr (cher) and meniger must be used :-Er ist mehr reich als machtig, he is more rich than powerful. Sie ift weniger hubsch als liebenswürdig, she is not so much pretty as
- Obs. 7.—The relation betweer two Comparatives, in English the...the, is expressed in German by te...je, or je ... befto:-Je langer bie Nachte, befto furger bie Tage, the longer the nights, the shorter the days.

§ 22. IV. NUMERALS (Zahlwörter).

(a) Cardinal.

1 Ein, eine, ein *	11 elf (eilf, obsol.)	21 ein und zwanzig,2c.
2 zwei	12 awölf	30 breifig
3 brei	13 breizehn	40 viergig
4 vier	14 vierzehn	50 fünfzig
5 fünf	15 fünfzehn	60 fech(8) ig
6 feché	16 fechzehn	70 fieb(en)zig
7 fieben	17 fieb(en)zehn	80 achtzig
8 actit	18 achtzehn	90 neunzig
9 neun	19 neunzehn	100 hunbert
10 zehn	20 zwanzig	1000 tausenb

10,000 gehn tausend; 100,000 hundert tausend; 1,000,000 eine Million.

1877 ein tausend acht hundert (or achtzehn hundert) fieben und fiebzig.

(b) Ordinal (declined like Adjectives). the, ber, bie, bas 1st erft e 2nd zwei te 3rd britte 4th vier te 5th fünf te, 2c. 8th achte 19th neunzehn te 20th zwanzig fte 21st ein und zwantwo and two, je zmei. three and three, je brei, zig ste, 2c. 30th breißig fte, 2c. 100th bunbert fte 101st hunbert (unb) erste 1000th taufend fte. 2c.

(c) Distinctive. Firstly, in the first place. 1 erft ens 2 ameit ens 3 britt ens

4 viert ens 5 fünft ens, 2c. lett ens, lastly.

2 C.

(d) Fractional.

gang, bas Gange, whole. l halb, die Hälfte 🛊 ein brit tel† ein vier tel ein fünf tel, 2c. amei brit tel, 2c. 13 anderthalb 21 brittebalb, ac.

(e) Multiplicative. einfach, t single. zweifach, § double. breifach, treble. vierfach. fourfold, &c.

(f) Numeral adverbs. einmal, once. zweimal, twice. breimal, three times. viermal, four times, &c. viererlei manchmal, many times.

(q) Variative. einerlei, of one kind, &c. ameierlei breierlei mancherlei allerlei

- * Or eins if standing alone.
- 1 Or einfältig.

- t tel, from Theil, part.
- § Or boppelt. Digitized by Google

§ 23. Observations on the Numerals.

- (a) Cardinal. Only ein is fully declined :-
- (1) Like the Indefinite Article (§ 8, B) if used before a Substantive;
- (2) With the Strong endings throughout if standing alone (substantively): as,

Nom. ein er ein e ein es (eins), one, some one. Gen. ein es ein er ein es, &c. (see § 18, a.)

(3) With the Weak endings, if preceded by a determinative word (see § 18, b):—

Nom. ber (bieser) ein e Tag, the (this) one day. Gen. bes (bieses) ein en Tages, of the (this) one day, &c.

Gin is also used in the Plural:—bie Ginen...bie Anbern, some...the others.

In compound numbers ein remains uninflected :- von ein und breißig Tagen.

Notice—noch ein, one more, another :—Noch ein Glas Bein, another glass of wine.

3mi and brei, if not preceded by a determinative word, may be declined:—

Gen. In Gegenwart zweier Zeugen, in presence of two witnesses.

Dat. Is habe es breien gesage, I said it to three persons.

[This is to indicate the Genitive case, which otherwise would be doubtful.

Also the Dative of the other numerals, used substantively, occurs:—

Auf allen Bieren, on all fours.]

(b) Ordinal Numbers are declined like Adjectives (§ 18); they are used, as in English, with names of sovereigns, &c., and in dates:—

Lubwig ber vierzehnte, Gen. Lubwigs bes Bierzehnten, ac.

Nom. ber erfte Februar, the first of February.

Acc. ben erften Februar, the first of February.

Dat. am ersten Februar, on the first of February.

Notice-ber wievielste ist heute? what day of the month is it?

(d) Fractional. The peculiar form trittefalb, i.e., implies that the second is complete, but the third only half $= 2\frac{1}{2}$. (Comp. Lat. sestertius, from semis tertius.)

On this principle may be explained the German way of reckoning the nours of the day:—two o'clock, and libr.

a quarter-past two, ein Bierrel auf brei second hour has struck, the third half-past two, brei Bierrel auf brei hour begins, and therefore—

| past two = | towards three o'clock. | past two = | towards three o'clock. |

V. PRONOUNS (Fürwörter).

§ 24. A. Personal Pronouns.

ന	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	fie, they fie, them ihrer, of them ihnen, to them	reflectively. $\bigg\} \ \mathfrak{fi} \mathfrak{G}, \ (to) \ \ himself, herself, itself.$
Singular.	er, h ihn, h feiner, c	Plural.	onouns used Singular. yself; thyself;
Sin		. =	Personal Pronouns used reflectively. Singular. bit, thyself; bit, to thyself;
63	thou thee t, of thee to thee	you, ye, Sie you, Sie of you, Thre to you, Thre	Perself;
	bu, bich, beiner, bir,	ihr, euch, euer, euch,	mit, myself; mit, to myself;
. , , ,	t, I iith, me reiner, of me iir, to me	we us of us	Acc. Dat.
- •	N. ich, A. mich, G. meiner D. mir,	N. wit, L. ung, D. ung,	aitized by Goo

Acc. & Dat. unt, (to) ourselves; euch, Sich, (to) yourselves; fich, (to) themselves. Plural.

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Obs. -The Genitive of the Reflective Pronoun is throughout identical with the Genitive of Personal Pronouna, The Accusative is also used in the reciprocal sense of-one another, each other,

§ 25. Observations on the Personal Pronouns.

- 1. The Gen. mein, bein, fein (still used in poetry and idioms) is the primitive form of meiner, beiner, feiner :-Bergis mein nicht. Forget me not.
- 2. Notice the following compounds of the Genitive with the Prepos. wegen, halben, willen, for the sake of :-

meinetwegen, beinetwegen, feinetwegen (-halben, -willen). For my (thy, his, its) sake; on my behalf, etc.

unsertwegen, euertwegen, ihretwegen (-halben, -willen).

For our (your, their, her) sake ; on our behalf, etc.

- 3. Du is not only used in poetry and divine worship, as in English, but also between intimate friends, near relations and children, and by grown up persons to children.
- 4. Sie, Ihrer, Ihnen, 3rd p. plur., must be used instead of ihr, euch, euer, -which are not considered polite in social intercourse-between equals, and even towards persons of inferior rank, unless it be that the speaker purposely wishes to disregard the conventional forms of politeness.
- 5. It must be well understood that the neuter it not only corresponds to es, but also to er or fie, whenever—as often is the case—the noun it refers to, neuter in English, happens to be masc. or fem. in German:-

Bo ift mein Stod ?- Er ift bier. Where is my stick?—It is here. Bo ift Ihre Feber ?- Sie ift verloren. Where is your pen?—It is lost.

- 6. If referring to such words as—bas Weib, the woman, bas Fraulein, the young lady, but Matchen, the girl, &c., which, though denoting females, happen to be Neuter in Grammar, the Pronoun is generally made to agree with the natural gender.
- 7. (a) In using the Neuter Pron. in the Genitive or Dative case, we must distinguish whether it refers to Persons or Things, as, in the latter case, the corresponding cases of the Demonstrative Pron.—beffen, bem (§ 28) must be used:-

(Persons) Wir erinnern une feiner. We remember him. (Things) Bir erinnern une beffen. We remember it.

(b) If governed by a preposition, a Neuter Pronoun referring to things must be replaced by ta (tar before vowels) prefixed to the governing preposition:-

Dat. baven, of it (lit. thereof), instead of non ihm, which can only meanof him.

Acc. bafür, for it (lit. therefore), instead of für ihn, which can only meanfor him.

Ich weiß nichts bavon (French en). I know nothing of it. Are you satisfied with at? Bift bu bamit jufrieben ? Daben Sie nichts bagegen? Have you no objection to (against) it?

(8) Notice the following peculiar uses of t\$\mathscr{c}\$:—

Ich bin es (bin 's), Du bift es, 2c. Ift er es? Sind Sie es? 2c.

3d hoffe es (French—Je l'espère).

Er ift gludlich, und verbient es ju fein.

It is I, it is thou, &c. Is it he? is it you? &c.

I hope so. He is happy, and deserves to be so.

B. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS.

§ 26. Possessive Adjectives.

These are derived (as in Greek, Latin, English, &c.) from the Genitive of the Personal Pronouns:—

their. his, its, mỳ, thy, her, our, your, euer, Ihr mein bein fein. ibr unier ibr m. eu(e)re, Ihre ibre f. meine beine feine ibre unsere ibr mein bein fein ibr unser euer, Ihr

They are declined throughout like the Indef. Article (\S 8, b):—

Singular.

Plural.

m. f. & n. m. N. mein mein mein e my ... A. mein en mein e mein my ... G. mein es mein er mein es of my D. mein em mein er mein em mein en to my ...

Obs. 1.—Unfer and ener may be contracted like other Adjectives in ετ (§ 19):— Gen. unf(ε)τεδ or unferδ; εu(ε)τεδ, εc.

Obs. 2.—According to § 17, an Adjective is indeclinable when used as a predicate; this holds good with Possessive Adjectives:—

Diese Blumen find mein, these flowers are mine.

\$ 27. Possessive Pronouns.

These are formed from the Possessive Adjectives, and declined like other Adjectives—(a) with the Definite Article (Weak), or (b) without the Article (Strong).

(a) WITH THE ARTICLE (declined according to § 18, b).

Singular. Plural. mein e or meinige mine mein en or meinia en beine beinige thine " beinigen beinen seine feinige his, its feinen " feinigen ibre ibrige hers ibren " ihrigen ber (bie, bas) bie : unf(e)re unfrige ours unseren " unfrigen eu(e)re eu(e)ren " eurigen) eurige Ihrige \yours " Ihrigen i Ibre Ibren "ibrigen ibre theirs ibrige ihren

(b) WITHOUT THE ARTICLE (declined according to § 18, a).

Sing. m. mein er, f. mein e, n. mein es, mino; Plur. m. f. & n. mein e, 2c.

Obs. 1.—The Neuter Singular and the Plural may be used as Nouns: bas Meinige, bas Meine, my own (property); bie Meinigen, bie Meinen, my own (family relations, &c.).

Obs. 2.—As in French, the Reflective Personal Pronoun (in the Dative) with the Definite Article, or the Definite Article alone, often stands where in English the Possessive Adjective is strictly required:—

Er hat fich ben Arm gebrochen (Il s'est cassé le bras). He has broken his arm.

Gib mir die Sand (Donne-moi la main). Give me your hand. Bo ift der Bater? instead of dein Bater, if no ambiguity can arise.

\$ 28. C. Demonstrative Pronouns.

		-0. 0. 20		
	S	Plural.		
	this, that	, the one, l	ne, she, it;	these, those, they.
	m.	f.	n.	m. f. dc n.
(a) N.	ber	J. Die	bas;	die
	ben	die	bað:	bie
G.	deffen	beren	beffen ;	berer (beren)
	dem	ber	bem;	benen`
•	this, th	is one, he	(she, it);	these, they.
	m.	f.	n.	m. f. & n.
(b) N.	bies er	dies e	bief es (bies);	dies e
`´ A.	dief en	bief c	bief es ;	dicf e
	biel es	bicl er	biel es;	dies er
D.	dief em	dief er	dief em;	bief en

- Obs. 1.—Der used adjectively is declined throughout like the Definite Art. (§ 8), and differs from the latter only in having the accent:—

 ber' Mann, this man; ber Mann', the man.
- Obs. 2.—Diefes (bies), bas, used as subject to the Verb fein, do not take the number (as this and that do in English) and gender of their predicate:—Diefes (bies, bas) find meine Schwestern.

 It these are my sisters.

 Is this your friend?
- (c) Sen er, jen e, jen e8, (Comp. English yon) that, that one, is declined throughout like biefer.

\$ 29. D. Determinative Pronouns.

		Plural.			
		those they.			
		m.	f.	n,	m. f. dc n.
(a)	N.	berjenig e	biejenig e	dasjenig e;	biejenig en
• •	A.	benjenig en	diejenig e	dasjenig e;	biejenig en
	G.	besjenig en	berjenig en		berjenig en
		demjenig en	berjenig en	demjenig en;	denjenig en

- (b) berjefbe, biejefbe, basjefbe, the same, and ebenberjefbe, the very same, are conjugated like berjenige.
- Obs.—The demonstrative, but, but [see § 28 (a)], being shorter than brigning, is often used instead of it, especially in conversation:—
 - Das Glück hisse benen (instead of Fortune favours those who help benjenigen) die sich selsse kelsen.
- (c) Solch, such, is declined—(1) Strong (like birler) if standing alone; (2) Mixed, if preceded by an Indefinite Article; but is indeclinable if followed by it:—
 - (1) & (2) N. (ein) folder, (eine) folde, (ein) foldes; or fold ein, such a... G. eines folden, einer folden, eines folden; or fold eines, of such a..., &c.

§ 30. Observations and Examples on the Demonstrative and Determinative Pronouns.

(1) In English there is but one form (that) for jener and berjenige; great care must therefore be taken to ascertain whether that is demonstrative or determinative (i.e. referring to a word in the context):-

als jenes (Fr. celui-ld). Your book is finer than that. als basjenige meines Freundes (Fr. celui). Your book is finer than that of my friend. als bacienize bacient the lefe (Fr. celui). Your book is finer Ihr Buch ift schoner than that which I am reading.

Bener Mann ift febr gludlich. That man is very happy. Derjenige Mann ift am gludlichften, ber That man is the happiest, who is the most contented. am aufriebenften ift.

(2) Derfelbe, beffelben, beffen, beren, often stand for the Possessive Adjectives, to avoid ambiguity:-

Roland ritt hinter'm Bater ber, Mit beffen Speer und Schilbe (Lat. ejus).

Roland rode behind his father. With his (i.e. the father's) spear and shield.

The father wrote to his son that he Der Bater fchrieb feinem Sohn, berfelbe muffe nach Baris reifen. (the son) was to start for Paris.

Or, also for the sake of euphony :-

Als die Mutter die Tochter fat, fragte fie When the mother saw her daughter. biefelbe (instead of fragte fie fie) ... she asked her...

N.B.—On the use of beffen instead of the Neuter Personal Pron. referring to things, see § 25, 7.

(3) When the Demonstr. Pronouns bics, bas (also the Interrog. and Relat. was used absolutely) are governed by a Preposition, they assume the forms of hier, ba, we (before a vowel-bar, wer, which are the original stems = Engl. there, where), which are prefixed to that Preposition so as to form one word with it:-

hiermit, with this, herewith; bamit, with that, it, therewith; instead of mit biefem, bem.

momit, with what, wherewith, instead of mit mas?

Denift bu an bein Bersprechen ?- Rein, ich Do you think of your promise ? No, bente nicht baran .- Boran bentft bu benn?—Ich benfe an etwas woran bu nicht benfft.

I don't think of it. -Of what do you think then !- I am thinking of something of which you do not think.

Thus may be contracted most Prepositions which govern the Accusative or Dative case or both :-

hicrau, hereto, to this; baju, thereto, to that; mozu, whereto, to what. hiervon, hereof, of this; bavon, thereof, of that; woven, whereof, of what. hierbei, hereby, by this; babei, thereby, by that; mobei, whereby, by what. hierin, herein, in this; barin, therein, in that; morin, wherein, in what,

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\$ 31. E. Interrogative Pronouns.

- (a) Interrogative Pronouns used adjectively and substantively:— **Weiger**, weige, weiges, pl. weige, which? what? declined like biefer [§ 28, (b)].
 - (b) Interrog. Pronoun used substantively only:

N. wet? who? was? what?
A. wen? whom? was? what?
G. weffen? of whom, whose? weffen? of what?
D. wem? to whom? (wanting)

No Plural.

(c) N. Was für ein, eine, ein? what kind (sort of)?
A. Was für einen, eine, ein? 2c.

Plural: was für, indeclinable.

EXAMPLES:—

Wer (Welcher Mann) hat Amerika F entdeckt ? Welcher von biesen Knaben ?

Welcher von diesen Knaben? Ber hat das gethan?— Mein Mitschiller.— Belcher? Bas aibt's? Was wollen Sie?

Wer ift jener Herr?—Ein Fremb-

er: — Bas für ein Frember? — Ein Engländer. — Belder Engländer? Who discovered America?

Which of these boys?
Who has done that? — My

school-fellow.—Which?
What is the matter? What do
you want?

Who is that gentleman?—A stranger.—What stranger?
— An Englishman. — Which Englishman?

§ 32. F. Relative Pronouns.

(a) Relative Pronouns used both adjectively and substantively:—

Singular Plural

	~ ~ ~	y ww		1 vara	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	m.	ſ.	n.	m. f. n.	
N.	ber	bie	bas	bie	1_1, _1:,1 41.4
A.	ben	bie	bas	bie	who, which, that.
G.	deffen	beren	deffen	deren	of whom, whose.
D.	bem	ber	bem	denen	to whom.
N.	welcher	welche	melches	welche)
A.	welchen	welche	melches	welche	who, which, that.
G.*	beffen	beren	beffen	deren	of whom, whose,
D.			welchem	welchem	to whom.

* Belches is only used adjectively :—
Given, melches großen Retners Schriften ich eben lese.
Cicero, the writings of which great orator I am reading.

(b) RELATIVE Pronouns used absolutely only, with reference to Indefinite Pronouns, phrases, &c.:—

Ber, who, he who, whoever. Bas, what, that, that which, whatever; declined like § 28, (b).

Emphatic form :—Wer and immer (nur), whosoever; was and immer (nur), whatsoever.

Examples: -(a) Singular.

N. Der Bote, ber (welcher) bies verkundete.

A. Der Bote, ben (welchen) wir absanbten.

G. Der Tapfere beffen Wachsamfeit bie Stabt rettete.

D. Der Tapfere bem (welchem) wir vertrauten.

Plural.

N. Die Boten, bie (welche) bies verfündeten.

A. Die Boten, bie (welche) wir absanbten.

G. Die Tapferen beren Wachsamteit bie Stabt rettete.

D. Die Tapferen benen (welchen) wir pertrauten. The messenger who announced this.

The messenger whom we despatched.

The brave man whose vigilance saved the town.

The brave man (to) whom we trusted.

The messengers who announced this.

The messengers whom we despatched.

The brave whose vigilance saved the town.

The brave to whom we trusted.

Obs.—With reference to Pers. Pronouns of the 1st and 2nd pers. only ber may be used:—
Sch, ber ich es so gut mit Ihnen meine. I, who wish you so well.

(b) Ich weiß nicht wer es gesagt hat. Wer nicht hören will (ber) muß fühlen.

Wen bas Schickfal brildt, ben liebt

Wem wir vertrauen, der wird auch uns vertrauen.

Wessen Brot bu issest, bessen Lieb bu fingst.

Bas wir feben glauben wir.

Sie mögen sagen was Sie wollen. Er sagte mir Alles was (not bas) er wußte.

Es ift bies etwas woran [§ 30, (3)] mir viel gelegen ift.

Das Thier hat auch Bernunft, bas wissen wir, bie wir die Gemsen jagen. I do not know who said it.

He who (whoever) will not hear must feel.

He whom fate oppresses, him it loves.

He (to) whom we trust, he will also trust us.

Whose bread you eat, his praise you sing.

That which we see we believe. You may say whatever you like. He told me all (that) he knew.

It is something about which I am much concerned.

An animal too has intelligence, that we know who hunt the chamois.

G. Indefinite Pronouns.

Man (Nominat. only), one; some one; somebody; we; you; they (indef.); people; the world.

Man sagt (Fr. on dit). People say; they say; it is said (reported). Man hat mir gesagt.

I am told; I have been told; I gather.

Man sagt er sei krank.

They sent for him; he was sent for.

Man sagt er sei krank.

They say he is ill; he is said to be ill.

The oblique cases of man are supplied by-Acc. einen, G. eines, D. einem.

Semans (Comp. of Se and Mann), some one; somebody; a man; a person (Gen. 8, e8, Acc. and Dat. with or without, en, em).

Iemand anders, some one else. Irgend Iemand, any one, anybody.

Niemand (night Jemand), no one ; nobody. (Decl. like Jemanb.) Niemand anders, no one else.

Reiner, e, es, no one.

Jebermann, every one; everybody. Gen. Jebermanns.

Ctwas, n. something; anything.

Etwas Neues, something new; Etwas Anderes, something else, &c. Das will etwas fagen. That is saying a great deal. Irgend etwas, anything; etwas Geld, some money.

Judend sagt mein Danmen mir By the pricking of my thumbs Etwas Böses naht sich hier. By the pricking of my thumbs Something wicked this way comes.

Richts, n. (= nicht etwas), nothing; not anything. Nichts Gutes, nothing good. Nichts Besonberes, nothing in particular. Wir nichts, bir nichts, without any ceremony.

Einiger, e, es (etliche, obsol.), some; several.

Gib mir einige von biesen. Give me some of these.

Es sind einige awangig Jahre her. It is some twenty years' since.

Mancher, e, es, many a; many.

Biel, much, viele, many; Subst.—Bieles.
Biel Schönes, much that is beautiful.

VI. THE VERB (bas Beitmort).

§ 33. The Classification of Verbs according to (a) Meaning—into Transitive and Intransitive, (b) Voice—into Active and Passive, (c) Mood—into Indicative, Subjunctive, and Imperative (Verbal Nouns and Adjectives—Infinitive and Participles), (d) Tense—into Present, Past, and Future, and (e) Conjugation—into Weak, Strong, and Anomalous, is, on the whole, the same as in English.

§ 34. An Action—Present, Past, or Future—may be conceived as, (1) Indefinite (Simple), (2) Imperfect and Continuous, (3) Perfect, or (4) Perfect and Continuous.

The annexed Scheme shows how each of these states of action is expressed in English and in German, the latter language being deficient in two of the forms for expressing them—(2) and (4) * :-

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF GERMAN AND ENGLISH TENSES.

	(1) Indefinite. (2) Imperfect & Continuous.	(3) Perfect. (4) Perfect & Continuous.	ontinuous.
(a) Descent	I praise, I am praising.	I have praised, I have been praising.	raising.
(d) I reserve.	3ch fobe.	3ch habe gelobt.	
(b) Past.	I praised, I was praising.	I had praised, I had been praising.	aising.
(Preterite)	3ch lobte.	3ch hatte gelobt.	
(c) Future.	I shall praise, I shall be praising.	I shall have praised, I shall have been praising.	n praising.
500	Ich werbe loben.	3ch werbe gelobt haben.	
* Nor is the	* Nor is there in German aither an Intentional or Emplaric Descent Bost or Buture which must therefore he rendered	t Post or Future which must therefore	be rendered

is there in derman either an Intentional or Emphatic Present, Past, or Future, which muse thereiv 3ch bin (war) im Begriffe zu loben. 3ch lobe (lobte) in ber That (or wirklich). I am (was) going to praise. I do (did) praise. by a circumlocution :-

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

§ 34b. Preliminary Philological Remarks.

Even a superficial glance at the paradigms of German and English Conjugations will suffice to show that, with respect to tense suffixes the classification into Weak and Strong, and the two different processes of tense formation on which this classification is founded, the two languages exactly resemble each other; in English, for instance:—

- "(1) Strong Verbs have vowel change only; their past tense is not formed by adding -d or -t.
- "(2) The Passive Participles of Strong Verbs do not end in -d or -t as do those of Weak Verbs.
 - "(3) All participles of Strong Verbs once ended in -en (-n)."

"Weak Verbs form their past tense by means of the suffix -d or -t. In old English we find that this ending had a longer form de; as—Ic ner-e-de, I saved. This -de represents a more primitive dede=did, which is the past tense (formed by reduplication) of the Verb do:—

I lov ed, I love-did, thou lovedest = thou love-didst, &c."
(Morris, Historical English Grammar.)

And thus in German:—"The formation of the Perfect divides all Verbs into two classes, which radically differ in their stem formation: Primitive Verbs form their Perfect by reduplication, or, if the reduplication is dropped, by the lengthening (Steigerung) of the root-vowel; Derived Verbs form their Perfect by composition; for the Perfect tense-endings of Derived Verbs are nothing else than remnants of the Perfect of the Verb tup: (root in), to do, affixed to the Verbal Stem."—(SCHLEIGHER, Deutsche Sprache.)

Compare also the Latin: moveo, movi contracted from the original reduplicated form mo-movi; and amo, ama-vi, this suffix vi being the same as the Perfect fui of the Auxiliary Verb, and doing the same office as the English do or the Old German time.

§ 33. FORMATION OF TENSES.

The Infinitive ending of all German Verbs is an (sometimes contracted in); the stem is found by dropping this termination: as, fob en, to praise; Infinitive ending: --an; Stem:--Isb.

As in English, Verbs are classified according to the mode of forming their Preterite and Past Participle, into—

L Simple Tenses.

(b) STRONG CONJUGATION. Indicative. Subjunctive. (a) WEAK CONJUGATION. Indicative.

1. The Present is formed by simply adding to the Verbal Stem the person inflections-

Sing. fob e, Plur. fob en,

2. The Preterits is formed by-

(a) Inserting between the Stem and the person inflection (b) Changing the Root Fowel, and adding the the Tense character et* or t:— Sing. 106 (e)t*c, -(e)t eft, -(e)t e; | 106 et c, -- et eft, -- et e; | Plur. 106 (e)t en, -(e)t et, -(c)t en. | 106 et en, -- et et, -- et en.

fang*, —(e)ft, —*; | fäng e, —eft, —e; fang en, —et, —e:

11.

Vowel modified in Subj. • Dropped in the 1st and 3rd pers sing.

Subjunctive slways et.

* et if euphony requires it.

a the inflections :	-, fing e, -e; fing en, -et, -en,	o the <i>Infinitive</i> ,	fing en, fang fategen, fabis, gefangen. fategen, fabis, gefabien. fateen, fute, gefateen.	z v to the Infinitive: fingen d	II. The Compound Tenses of both Weak and Strong Yerbs with the Auxiliary Verbs-	Active Voice, Past Tenses. Infinit. Past:—gelobt haken.	From the Infinit	nt— (1) The Future Past— ich werde gelobt (gelungen) haben ich werde gereist (gelommen) sein bein sein gereist (gelommen) sein	Present— (2) The Conditional Past— ich würde gelobt (gelungen) haben ich mürde gereift (gelungen) fein
y adding to the Verbal Sten		ed by prefixing the augment adding to it—	s it, et) :	U Verbs is formed by adding 1	Buses of both Weak and Su	ve Vards, { Active Voice-Future	From the Infinitive Present.	(1) The Future Present— ich werde loben (fingen) ich werde reisen (sommen)	(2) The Conditional Present— ich würde loben (fingen) ich würde reifen (fommen)
3. The Imperative is formed by adding to the Verbal Stem the inflections :-	Sing. —, tob e, —e; Plur. tob en, —et, —en.	4. The Past Participle is formed by prefixing the sugment gc— (a) To the Verbal Stem and adding to it— (b) T	t (or, if euphony requires it, et) :—gelob t; gereb et.	5. The Present Participle of all Verbs is formed by adding b to the Infinitive [oben b]	II. The Compound Te	infett, to have, for most Transitive Varbs, ett., to be, for some Intransitive Verbs, ett., to be, for some Intransitive Verbs, etchen, to become, for the Passive Voice; Active Voice—Future and Conditional—	From the Past Participle.	(1) The Perfect— ich habe gelobt (gesungen) ich bin gereist (gekommen)	(2) The <i>Pluperfect</i> —iğ hatte gelobt (gelungen) iğ war gereifi (gelommen)

AUXILIARY VERBS.

N.B.—On account of the Compound Tenses, which are formed by means of Auxiliary Verbs (§ 35, II.), it is necessary to conjugate these, though partly irregular, before the Regular Verbs.

§ 38. Werben, to become.	werben, wurbe, geworben. to become, became,	Subjunctive	I may become.	tay mero e du werd est	er werd e wir werd en	ihr werb et	Sie werd en ste werd en		I should become.	óf) dú wiird est) er wiird e
\$ 38. Werb	merben, we to become, be	Indicative.	I become,	bu wir ft	er wird wir werd en	(ihr werb et	Sie werd en fie werd en	,	I became,	bu' wurd est'(ward st) er wurd e (ward)
§ 37. Gein, to be.	Principal Parts— fein, war, gewesen. to be, was, been.	Subjunctive.	I be.	ta) jei du fei (e)ft	er sei wir sei en	ibr fei et	Sie sei en sie sei en	rite (Imperfect).	I were. ich wäre	du wär est er wär e
\$ 37. Gein ,	Princis	Indicative.	I sm,	Say vin	er iff wir find	(ibr feib	Geie Tarb Fie Farb	Preterite	Sch was,	bu war st
§ 36. Baben, to have.	haben, hatte, gehabt. to have, had, had.	Subjunctive.	I may have.	tay have e du have est	er hab e wir bab en	ibr hab et	Sie hab en sie hab en		I should have.	bu hät test er hät te
§ 36. Baben, to	haben, hi to have, 1	Indicative.	I have,	on ha fi	er (fle es) ha t prin wir bab en	gitized	of the hab en from the hab en	00	I had, Ist bat te	bu' hat test er hat te

				•
n wir wilte en the the wilte et n Sie wilte en n sie wilte en	I have (may have) become. In bin (fet) geworben bu bift (feteft) geworben, 2c.	I had (should have) become. I h war (wäre) geworben, 1c.	I shall (should) become. Ic werbe (wilrbe) werben, 2c.	t. I shall (should) have become. Ic werbe (wiltbe) geworben fein, 2c.
	I hav Số bir u biệ	I had Sty w	I sh I sh	shall werbe
wir wurd en Libr wurd et Seie wurd en se wurd en	നക			Sect.
	<u></u>	•		Perf
wir wär en ihr wär et Sie wär en sie wär en	Perfect (Past Indefinite). I have (may have) been. In the fit (fit) gewesen bis bis (fit) gewesen bu bis (fit) gewesen bu	Pluperfect I had (should have) been. Id war (wäre) gewesen.	Future and Conditional. I shall (should) be. Ish werbe (wittbe) fein, 1c.	Future Perfect and Conditional Perfect. I shall (should) have been. So werbe (wilthe) gewesen sein, se.
wir war en (ihr war et (Sie war en ste war en	Perfe I have 3ch bin bu bis	I had (e Ich we	Futur I sha II wet	future Perfec I shall (Ich werbe (n
				
wir hät ten ihr hät tet Sie hät ten ste hät ten	I have (may have) had. Ich habe (subj. habe) gehabt bu haft (habeft) gehabt, 2c.	I had (should have) had. Ig hatte (hätte) gehabt, 20.	I shall (should) have. In werbe (wiirbe) haben, 2c.	I shall (should) have had. Ich werbe (wiltbe) gehabt haben.
wir hat ten sibr hat tet Seie hat ten ste hat ten	I have (11 Iche (su du hast (hat	. I had (sh. 3ch hatte (1	I shall (I shall (should) have had. Igh werbe (würbe) gehabt habe
				O

WEAK (MODERN) CONJUGATION. 8 39 Righen, to love.

§ 39. Lieben, to love.							
Stem :— lieb= lov-	Part. Perf.:— ge lieb t, lov ed.	Infin. Pres.:— lieb en, to lov e.	geliebt haben,				
j	_		have loved.				
Indicative.							
Present. I love, &c. I love, &c. I lieb e bu lieb (e)st er lieb (e)t wir lieb en (ihr lieb (e)t	Perfect. I have loved, &c. I h	Future Pres. I shall love, &c. 3ch werbe bu wirst er wirb mir werben (ihr werbet	Future Perfect. Ishall have loved 3ch werde but wirst er wirb mir werben jihr werbet				
Sie lieb en	Siehaben fie haben	Siewerben fie werben	ihr werdet Sie werden sie werben				
Preterite. I loved, &c. I loved, &c. I loved, &c. I lob t e bu lieb t eft er lieb t e mir lieb t en (ihr lieb t et Gie lieb t en fie lieb t en	Pluperfect. I had loved. 3ch hatte bu hattest er hatte mir hatten sie hatten sie hatten sie hatten	Condit. Present. I should love. I sh	Condit. Perfect. Ishould have 14. 3ch würde bu würdeft er würde wir würden sier würden sier würden sier würden sie würden				
	Subju	NCTIVE.					
Present. I may love, &c. Ich lieb e bu lieb eft er lieb e wir lieb en ihr lieb et fie lieb en	Perfect. Imay haveloved. 3ch have bu habett er habe wir haben ihr haben fie haben	Future Pres. I shall love, &c.	Future Perfect. Ishall have loved 3ch werde bu werdest er werde wir werden ihr werden sie werden ihr werden ih				
Preterite. I might love. 3ch lieb (e)t e bu lieb (e)t eft er lieb (e)t e wir lieb (e)t en ihr lieb (e)t et fie lieb (e)t en	Pluperfect. I might have loved. Sch hätte bu hättest er hätte wir hätten ihr hättet sie hättet	Suparation 3. lieben sie, Suparation Suparation 3. lieben sie, Suparation Suparation 3. lieben sie, Suparation Suparation sie, Suparation Suparation sie, Supa	love (thou). et him love. , let us love. en Sie), love (ye). let them love.				

§ 40. Conjugation of a Weak Verb with Full Inflections. Reben, to speak.

Principal Parts:—reden (geredet haben), redete, geredet. to speak, (have spoken), spoke, spoken.

Pres	ent. Stem:-	-reb Prete	erite.
I speak,	I may speak	I spoke,	I might speak
I am speaking.		I was speaking.	(be speaking).
3dy red e	Ich red e	Ich red et e	Same as In-
du red eft	du red eft	du red et eft	dicative.
er(fie,e8) red et		er red et e	
wir red en		wir red et en	
sihr red et	sihr red et	Sihr red et et	
die reb en		die red et en	
sie red en	sie red en	fie red et en	

§ 41. Weak Verbs with Contracted Inflections (-ein, -ern).

Principal Parts:- tadeln, to blame, tabelte, getabelt. wandern, to wander, wanderte, gewandert.

3ch tab le, I am blaming. bu tab elft er tab elt, 2c. Ich wand re, I am wandering. bu wand erst er wand erst, ec.

§ 42. Conjugation of an Intransitive Verb with fein, to be. Berreisen, to depart, to set out.

Principal Parts :- verreifen (verreift fein), verreifte, verreif(e)t.

Past Part. :- verreif(e)t.

Indic. Perfect. Subj. Indic. Pluperfect. Subj.

I have set out. I may have set out. Out. Sch bin verreiset bu bist verreiset, bu wert verreiset, bu ware verreiset, b

Infinitive Pres. :- perreifen.

Future, Conditional. Supine.

I shall set out. I should set out. To set out. ich werbe verreisen, ich würde verreisen zu verreisen

Infinitive Perfect :- verreifet fein.

Future Perfect.
I shall have set out.
Ich werde verreist sein bu wirst verreist sein, 2c.

Conditional Perfect. Supine.

I should have set out.
I should have set out.
I should have set out.
Sch wiirbe verreist berreist zu sein

fein, 26. Digitized by Google

STRONG (ANCIENT) CONJUGATION.

§ 43. The characteristic feature of the Strong Conjugation consists in the change of the root vowel in the formation of the Preterite and Participle Perfect.

N.B.—In some Verbs the final Stem Consonant also undergoes a change.

TABLE OF CLASSIFICATION (Heyse's System).

وي يومان درا وال	of the principal parts. Cp. Engl.—to sing, sang, sang.	
Partic. Perf.	≠ .	
Preterite.		
Infinitive	I. (6)(6)(6)(6)(6)(7)(7)(7)(7)(7)(7)(7)(7)(7)(7)(7)(7)(7)	

Two vowel degrees:—i.e. the root vowel is changed in the Preterite only; the Part. Perfect retaining the vowel of the Infinitive.

Cp. Engl.—to give, gave, given.

II. $\frac{\mathbf{e}}{\mathbf{a}(\ddot{\mathbf{a}})} \frac{\mathbf{n}}{\mathbf{n}} \frac{\mathbf{e}}{\mathbf{n}} \frac{\mathbf{e}}{\mathbf{n}} \frac{\mathbf{e}}{\mathbf{n}}$

Two vowel degrees:—i.e. the change in the root vowel is the same for the Freteries and Participle Perf.
Cp. Engl.—to fight, fought, fought.

BS

\$ 44. MODEL OF STRONG CONJUGATION.

								-														
focht, gefochten. fought, fought.	Subjunctive.	I may fight,	ich secht e	bu fect est	er secht e	wir secht en	ihr secht et	sie secht en		I might fight.	ich föcht e	du föcht est	er föcht e	wir föcht en	ihr föcht et	sie söcht en	ative.	Plural.	fechten wir	fechtet (fechten Sie)	aefociten 2c.	0.1
Fechien, (fichs), focht, gefochten. to fight, (fightest), fought, fought.	Indicative.	I fight,	3ch fedit e	du ficht st	er ficht	wir secht en	ihr secht et	sie secht en		I fought,	3d foot	du focht est	er focht	wir socht en	ihr focht et	sie socht en	Imperative	Sing.		2. ficht	Sch hake (hatte) gefacten sc.	(annuk) anuk ko
	Subjunctive.	I may fall.	ich fall e	du fall est	er fall e	wir fass en	ihr fall et	se fall en	ite Tense.	I might fall.	ich fiel e	du fiel est	er fiel e	wir fiel en	ihr fiel et	fie fiel en	Imperative.	Plural.	fallen wir	fallet (fallen Sie)	Compound Tenses.	l and /manual age /
Principal Parts—— Fallen, (fällfi), fiel, gefallen. to fall, (fallest), fell, fallen.	Indicative.	I fall,	3ch fall e	de fäll st	er fäll t	wir fall en	ihr fall et	sie fall en	Preter	I fell,	3d fiel	du fiel (e)ft	er fiel	wir fiel en	ihr fiel et	sie siel en	Impe	Sing.		2. fasse	Compoun	` m
faud, gefunden. found, found.	Subjunctive.							ste find en		I might find.							nperative.	Plural.	finten wir	finbet (finben Sie)	3di hake (Katte) gefrinken 30.	*** (m, ****) ** (*****
Finden, for to find, for	Indicative.	I find,	3ch find e	du find est	er find et	wir sind en	ihr find et	sie sind en		I found,	Sep famb	dand (e)st	er fand	wir fand en	ihr fand et	fie fand en	I.	Sing.		2. find(e)	Sch hake (K	A) 1 k 1.0

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STRONG VERBS.

N.B.—In the first column the Verbs marked + are the cognate English stems, many of which no longer represent the present meaning of the German Verb. These cognates are not given separately when the Verb in the last column is itself the cognate stem.

§ 45. First Class (a) i --- a

	to bind	press, peneume	hand	aonuq	South	witing	willu, swallow	Admin a	Saring		spring	stink	drink	wind	force	3
Participle Perf.	gebunben	georungen	ו מגווווסניוו עצ פען	getungen (8 00)	gernmagen	geringen	gelchiingen	acimomico.	gelatination gen	gelangen	geliniten geliniten	Selpt millen	gepungen	gettmiten	genominaen	nagnmargag i
Preterite. Indicative. Subjunct.	banb, banbe			gelang	l trang	rang	ichlang i ich	diparito	jdwang	ອີກນ	lant	Ibrang	itant.	trant	wand	guvang
Imperat. 2nd p. Sing.	hange.	ı	I	1	1	1	1	l	I	1	l	l	١	1	i	i
Pres. Indicat. Imperat. 2nd & 3rd p. Sing. 2nd p. Sing.	No Vowel change.	!	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	!
Infinitive.	binben	bringen (+throng)	finben	gelingen	Klingen	ringen	folingen (+aling)	(diminiben	ichivingen	fingen	finlen	Pringen	Hinten	trinten	winben	3wingen

			ຬ	(a) t — a	• 		
beginnen	1	I	i	begann,	a or a	begonnen (§ 56)	to begin
gewinnen	I	1	ı	gewann,	•	gewonnen (§ 56)	win
rinnen	ļ	i	l	rann,	rennte	geronnen	run, flow
fcmimmen	!	ı	1	fcmamm,	ă or ö	gelchwommen	swim
finnen	1	1	ı	fann,	•	gefonnen	meditate
(pinnen	I 	ł	ı	fpann,	•	gelponnen	spin
			ڪ	(c) e — a	,0 		
beraen	bu birgft,	er birgt;	birg	barg,	barge or barge	geborgen	to hide
bersten	(birfteft,	birft;	birft)	barft,	ă (or ö)	geborften	burst
brechen	brichft,	bricht;	brid	brach,	15	gebrochen	break
gelten	giftft,	gilt;	gilt	galt,	ŭ (or ö)	gegolten	be worth
belfen	şirfit.	pitft;	pint.	half,	(ä) or ü	gebolfen	help
fdeften	fchittft,	fditt;	fdjitt	sta st,	ă (or ö)	gescholten	scold
foreden	fdridft,	foriatt;	shrid	fdra!,	25	geldjrockn	be frightene
freden	fprichft,	prictt;	fprict	fprach,	25	gesprochen	speak
Reden	flidoft,	fticht ;	flide	ftach,	:0	gestochen	sting
Rerben (+starve)	fiirbft,	firbt;	firb	ftarb,	(ä) or ii	gestorben	die
treffen	triffe,	trifft;	triff	traf,	:0	getroffen	hit, meet
verberben 1	berbirbft,	verbirbt;	verbirb	verbarb,	(ä) or ii	verborben (§ 56)	spoil
perben	wirbft,	wirbt;	wirb	warb,	*	geworben	sue, enlist
werfen	wirfft,	mirft;	wirf	warf,	•	geworfen	throw
befehlen	Бепебій.		befiebl	befahl,	(Ä) or ö	befohlen (§ 56)	command
empfehlen	empfleblft,	empfiehlt;	empflebl	empfabl,		empfohlen	recommend
Reblen	nietift,		ftiehl	fahl,	-	gestohlen	stead
		-	s an Intran	sitive Verb	Strong as an Intransitive Verb only, but Weak if transitive.	if transitive.	

	take bring forth come		to eat devour	recover (nealtn)	step	forget	give	nappen	rend	998.	beg :-	ile :-	. SIG		to bake drive dig load
Participle Perf.	geboren gekoren gekommen	ن ا	_	genelen	getreten	pergessen	gegeben	gelcheben	gelejen	Belehen	gebeten	gelegen	gelellen	ei 	gebaden gefahren gegraben gefaben
Preterite. Indicative. Subjunct.	ਮਤ ਮਤ ਅਤ	- e - e -	äße fräße	genäse, 2c.										- = - = ::	blide flihre griibe, 1c.
Indica	nahm, gekar, fam	nd Class	a ti, fra ti,	genas,	trat	vergaß	gab	geldad	108	包	bat	lag	Ta fi	rd Class	fuhr, grub, lub
Imperat. 2nd p. Sing.	ntmu gebier —	§ 46. Second Class: e	iğ friğ	<u>u</u>	î ii	-			_	fleb	1	ı	i	§ 47. Third Class:	1111
			er ißt ; frißt ;	1	ritt:	vergißt;	giebt;	gefdieht;	liefit;	fieht ;	ı	i	ı		er bäck fährt gräbt iäbt)
Pres. Indicat. 2nd&3rd p. Sing.	nimmfi, gebierft,		du isses. frisses	1 9	millele, tritte.	vergiffeft,	giebft,	1	tiefeft	ग्रि(a)(gai	1	1	1		bu bāch, fahrft, grābft, (tābft,
Infinitive.	nehmen gebären († bear) fonmen		eisen fressen		freten († mete)	pergessen	negen	gescheben(impers.)	lefen	feben	bitten	liegen	fiben	_{by} G(baden favren († fare) graben († grub) laben ²

(chaffen 3 (+ shape)	1	ı	ı	fduf	aefcaffen	create
folagen (+ slay)	fdiligit,	follagt	1	fortug	gefchlagen	beat
tragen († drag)	trägft,	trägt		trug	getragen	carry
wachsen (+ wax)	mächfeft,	mädoff	i	pu die	gewachsen	grow
wajchen	(wasteres),	todiat)	1	pnn(d)	gewafden	wash

Imperfect bath; if used transitively.
 Pres. Sing. generally, Imperfect sometimes, Weak.
 Weak in any other meaning but 'to create.'

Ginlaben, to invite, Weak; exc. P.P. :-cingelaben.

§ 48. Fourth Class: a --- ie ---

geblafen to blow roast gebraten gefoalen fall gefoalen catch gefoalten hang gebatfen hang getaffen getotien getoffafen getoffafen gerotien geloffafen salvise sleep	
bitele briete fiele, 2c.	
blies, briet, flet, flug hielt hing lief rieff	hieb lief rief ftieß
	1111
ce bläft bråte fillte fängt hängt bängte läfte räth	täuft füğt
bu bidjeft, brûtft, fâuft, fâuft, pâuft, pângft, ixfjeft, râufft,	täu:ji,
bfafen braten fallen fangen halten Jaffen rathen	hauen († hew) laufen († leap) rufen froffen

1 The derived Verb fungen, to hang (Transit.), is conjugated Weak. The b in the Imperf. is a remnant of the w in the Old German houvers.

§ 49. Fifth Class: (a) et ---- t.

Infinitivs. beflethen (fl.ch) beilhen	•	Present In No V	Present Indicative and Imperative. No Vowel change.	ive and	Indicat befits, bifi,	Preterite. Indicat. Subjunct. befits, betifie	Participle Perf. beliffen gebiffen	to exert one's self
bleichen (gleichen († liken)		1-1		Ù	glid,	bliche, rc.	geblichen geglichen	bleach, turn pale resemble
gleiten greifen († grip)		11	1 1	1 1	ari#		geglitten gegriffen	glide seize
leiben Pfeisen (+ pipe)		1 1	1 1	1 1			gelitten gepfiffen	suffer whistle
reißen († Write)		11	11	11	##		geriffen geritten	tear ride
fæseigen fæseisen 2 (+ sliv)		11	11	11	falia falif		gefchlichen geschliffen	sneak whet
ichleißen ichmeißen (+ smite)		11	1 1	11	fofitig formife		gelchliffen gelchniffen	slit smite. dash
foneiben Gerifen		11	1 1	1 1	fonit forit		gejchnitten gejchritten	cut stride
freichen		1	1	ì	Arid		gefirichen	stroke
Areiten		ı	I	1			gestritten	dispute
meichen († weaken)³∣		l	ı	I	– mid		gewichen	yield

(b) et —— te —— te.

1111111111111

8 Weak in the sense of 'to soften,' 'to soak.' 2 Weak in the sense of 'to raze.'

Weak in the transitive meaning.

§ 50 Sixth Class: (a) ie —— 5 —— 5.

٠.
ased in poetr
ii.
, and are now only used
alg
now (
are I
and
bsolete
are o
parenthesis
E.
column
second
the
.5
orms
l'be 1
• •

Infaitine.	Present	Present Indicative.	Pr	Preterite.	Participle Perf.	
	2nd and	srd pers. Sing.	Indicat.	Indicat. Subjunct.	_	
biegen († bow)	1		, pag	Söge	uepoden	to bend
	(du beutst,		bot,	böte	geboten	offer
	(fleugst,		floa.	Höge sc.	aeffoaen	fly
Nieben	(fleuchst,	fleucht)	flos	(ag	gefloben	fiee
	· I		fror		aefroren	freeze
Schieben (+ shove)	1	i	fdoob		aelchoben	qsna
verlieren	1	1	perlor		perioren	lose
wiegen ! (mägen)	1	ı	tood		gemogen	weigh
zieben († tug)	(zeuchst,	zeucht)	308		gesogen	draw, march
fügen	(leuøst.	lengt)	, Loa		aefonen	lie (tell an untruth)
trilgen		61	trog		getrogen	deceive
Contraction			, 		,	•
lamgen ,	! 	ı	80		gelogen	suck
ionauven († spuff)	1	I	(d)nop		geschnoben	snort
bewegen 2	1	1	bemog		bewogen	induce
beben (+ heave)	!	ı	pop 2		geboben	lift, raise
pflegen 3	ł	l	poffe		gebflogen	cultivate, pursue
(deren	1	1	fdor		aelcoren	shear
meben	l	l	1006		gewoben	Weave
schwören fcm	1	ı	former		neimmoren	8Wear
erlöfchen (intrans.) ' bu erlifcheft,	bu erlifcheft,	er erlischt	erloid	•	erlofden	to be extinguished

•

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$\overline{}$

to flow enjoy pour creep smell shoot shut boil germinate annoy drink fight plait, twine milk spring, rise melt swell sound	gleam
gefloffen gegoffen gegoffen geroden geroden gefdoffen gefdoffen gefoffen gefoffen gefoffen gefoffen gefoffen gefoffen gefoffen gefoffen gefoffen gefoffen	geklommen
fob. fiele geneije geneije gogi, trody trody tofoli jott jott foott flodyt molf quolf jotoli	glomm Komm
er fleusst) geneusst) geusst) kreucht) — schleusst) verdreusst) verdreusst) r fäuft flight fl	11
(du fleussest, geneussest, keuchst, ————————————————————————————————————	11
fließen geneißen gegen († gush) frießen rieden († reek) fhießen fhießen foließen frießen († sprout) berbrießen faufen († sip) fethen faufen († sip) fethen melfen melfen fethen	glimmen flimmen

8 Weak in the sense 'to nurse,' 'to be in the habit. Weak in the sense 'to move.'Weak as Transitive Verbs. Weak in the sense ' to rock.' Weak as a Transitive Verb.

§ 51. ANOMALOUS VERBS.

(a) Weak and Strong Conjugation combined.

Infinitive. bringen benten brennen frennen	Preterite. Indicat. Subj. brach te, — ä— bach te, — ä— brant te, — e— fann te, — e— nann te, — e—	Participle Perf. gebrach t gebach t gebrann t gebrann t gelann t	to bring to think to burn to know (comaitre) to name
	rann te, — e — fand te, — e — wand te, — e —	gerann t gefand t gewand t	to run to send $\left.\right\}$ also conjugated Weak to turn $\left.\right\}$

(b) Irregular.

to go to stand to do
gegangen gestanden gethan
ginge ftünde thäte
ging, frand, that,
gchen stehen thun *

Present Indicative.

thun,	the that, you do.	-
tbue,	bu thuft, thou doest.	thut,

(c) Auxiliary Verbs of Mood.

e, ne per-	to p	to dare, be per- to be able (can). to like (may) to be obliged		다 다 다	ugen, te (may)	to be	obliged		be oblige	ii,	تے ہ <u>ج</u> 2	to be obliged to be willing.	 \$13	to know
j ë	_		_		r	om)	ıst).		(shall)	—, ∴,	:	:	ક્રૅ —	(savoir).
						sent In	Fresent Indicative,			res. Su	년 교	(N.B. Fres. Subj. regular throughout.)	nougn	£
barf	.E	ich kann		.₽	mag	ich muß	ասը	. <u>2</u>	ió foll	_	ij	ich will	— tō	ich weiß
arf ft	<u>م</u>	ı fanın ft		Ħ	mag st	pii 1	nuß t		jol n	=	Ē	will ft	ng	weiß t
arį	<u> </u>	. Yann	_	ະ	mag	t z	nuß	_	<u>.</u>	_	t	mill	ı	weiß
il r f en	2	ir könn en		nic	mög en	wir 1	miliff en		ir fol	l en	mi	woll en	mir	wiff en
ürf et	; <u>⇒</u>	nug		ij	mög et	ihr 1	müff et	_	ir fol	= =	ij	woll et	ihr	wiff et
ürf en	≝ —	e könn en	_	<u>2</u>	mög en	- fie	sie muliss en	_	<u>10</u>	l en	<u> </u>	fie woll en	<u> </u>	wissen
					Preterite	Indica	tive. (1	N.B.	Ano	malous;	exc.	fossen and	l woller	1, Weak.)
ich burf te	.z —	ich konn te	_	iά	ich mochte ich mußte ich sollte ich wollte ich wußte	ich n	nuß te		ijoj oj	i te	ŧ.	woll te	ġ	wuß te
					Pre	terite S.	ubjuncti	ve.						
ich biltef te	.¥ —	ich könnte ich mochte ich mußte ich sollte ich wollte ich wußte	_	ij	möch te	ick n	nii§ te	.B	ાં હા	te -	ij	woll te	<u>.e</u> .	wüß te
					Pa	rticiple	Perfect	ر. ت	Anom	alous;	exc.	follen and	wollen,	Weak.)
gedurft	-	gefonnt	_	gemocht		gemu	gemußt	_ _	follt	_	gera	gemußt gefollt gewollt gewußt	l geror	1 <u>6</u> 1

3\$\$ \$abe geburst. I have been allowed
3\$\$ \$abe steen bursen. I have been allowed to go.
3\$\$ \$abe \$aben allowed to go.
3\$\$ \$abe \$aben allowed to go.
3\$\$ \$abe \$aben able \$aben ab into the Infinitive, and stands last :-

* Biffer, though not an Auxiliary Verb, is added here on account of the analogy of its conjugation.

```
§ 52. The Pluperfect Subjunctive (equivalent to the Conditional
Perf.) of Auxiliary Verbs of Mood, being formed quite differently
from English, demands especial notice:—
Ich hätte geben bürfen.
                             I should have been permitted to go (I
                                  might have gone).
Du bätteft tommen fonnen.
                              Thou wouldst have been able to come
                                  (thou mightst have come).
Er batte effen mogen.
                              He would have liked to eat (he would
                                  fain have eaten).
                              We should have been obliged to pay
Wir bätten zablen müssen.
                                   (we must have paid).
Ihr hättet es thun follen.
                              You should have done it (you ought
                                   to have done it).
                       § 53. Impersonal Verbs.
   (a) Denoting natural phenomena (intransitive) :—
                         es friert (fror, gefroren), it freezes.
es blitt,
            it lightens.
es bonnert, it thunders. es bunkelt,
                                               it is growing dark.
                         es ift talt (warm),
es hagelt,
           it hails.
                                               it is cold (warm).
                         es ift bell,
                                               it is bright.
es regnet, it rains.
es windet, it is windy. es ift fünf Uhr,
                                               it is five o'clock.
es schneit, it snows.
                         es wird dunkel,
                                               it is growing dark.
es thaut,
           it thaws.
                         es wird spät,
                                               it is growing late, &c.
           it dawns.
                         es werde Licht!
                                               Let there be light!
es tagt,
   (b) Denoting sensations, affections, &c. (transitive, with the Acc.
or Dat.) :—
                       or mich bürftet,
                                                I am thirstv.
es bürftet mich,
                       " bich friert,
                                                thou feelest chilly.
es friert bich,
es hungert ihn (Sie),
                        " ihn hungert,
                                                he is hungry.
                          uns schaubert,
                                                we shudder, we are
 es schaubert uns,
                                                  shuddering.
                        " euch verlangt,
                                               you are anxious.
 es verlangt euch,
 es verbrießt Gie, Preterite :- verbroß;
                                                you are annoyed, vexed.
                       P.P. :- verbroffen,
                                                they rejoice.
 es freut fie,
                        " mich wunbert,
                                                I wonder.
 es wundert mich,
                        " bich jammert (feiner), thou pitiest (him).
 es jammert bich,
 es ahn(e)t mir, I forebode.
                                  es schwinbelt sie, they feel giddy.
                                  es ift mir sieb, I am glad, I like.
 or, mirahnt, 2c., )
 es bünkt mir, !
                 methinks.
                                   es ist bir recht,
                                                  it suits thee.
 es bäucht mir,
 es gelingt ihr, she succeeds.
                                   es ist ihm übel,
                                                   he feels sick.
                                  es ift uns wohl, we feel well.
    (§ 45),
 es grauft uns, we are afraid.
                                  es ift euch leib,
                                                   you are sorry.
                                  es ift ihnen warm, they are warm, &c.
 es bangt euch, you are uneasy.
```

§ 54. Conjugation of the Passive Voice.

(Formed with the Auxiliary Verb merben (§ 38), to become, and the Past Part. and Past Infinitive.)

Infinitive:—geliebt werben, to be loved. Supine:— geliebt zu werben.

gesiebt, loved. | gesiebt worden, | gesiebt werden, | gesiebt worden | been loved. | be loved. | fein, have been

			loved.
	Indica	TIVE.	
Present.	Perfect.	Future Pres.	Future Perfect.
I am loved, &c.	I have been	I shall be loved,	
	loved, &c.	&c.	been loved.
Sch werde bu wirst er wird wir werden ibr werdet	Sch bin bift er ist wir sind sibr seid sie sind	bu wirst E	Schwerbe bu wirst er wird wirwerben ihr werbet sie werben
sie werben	sie sind	wir werben ihr werben fie werben	sie werden
Preterite. I was loved, &c.	Pluperfect. I had been loved.	Condit. Present. I should be loved.	Condit. Perfect. I should have been loved.
04	noved.	Oxforda	Ox mans a 2 2

SUBJUNCTIVE

	SUBJUE	NCTIVE.	
Present.	Perfect.	Future Pres.	Future Perfect.
I may be loved,	I may have been	I shall be	I shall have
&c.	loved.	loved.	been loved.
Sch werbe bu werbest er werbe	Ich fei geliebt du seist worden er sei	Ich werbe wegener werbe	ich werbe bu werbeft er werbe
Preterite.	Pluperfect.		/#
I were loved, &c.	I should have been loved.	Imper	rative.
Ich würde Gelich	Ich wäre borben	Singular. Be (thou) loved. werve geliebt	Plural. Be (ye) loved. werbet geliebt

Obs.—The Impersonal Passive Voice is a peculiar construction by means of which Intransitive Verbs may be used Passively (Cp. Lat. cursum est):—

Es wirb (wurbe) getanzt und gejungen. Es ist (war) mir erlaubt worden. Wir wird nachaeiest. There is (was) dancing and singing. I have (had) been allowed.
I am pursued pointing to the control of the cont

```
§ 55. Conjugation of Reflexive Verbs.
  Infinitive Pres.:—fich bemühen, to exert one's self.
  Infinitive Perf.:--fich bemiiht haben, to have exerted one's self.
      Indicative.
                                                   Subjunctive.
                            Present.
  Ich bemilhe mich,
                                                 3ch bemühe mich.
                      I exert myself,
  bu bemübeft bich.
                      thou exertest thyself.
                                                 bu bemübest bich.
er (e8) bemühet fich,
                      he exerts himself,
                                              er (e8) bemühe fich.
  fie bemilbet fich,
                      she exerts herself.
                                                 fie bemühe fich.
  mir bemüben uns.
                      we exert ourselves.
                                                 wir bemüben uns.
                      you exert yourselves,
  ibr bemübet euch,
                                                 ihr bemübet euch.
                      they exert themselves.
  fie bemüben fich.
                                                 fie bemüben fich.
                              Preterite.
Ich bemühte mich, 2c., I exerted myself,
                                               Ich bemühete mich, 2c.
                             Imperative.
         Singular.
                                                  Plural.
                                   bemühen wir uns, let us
                                                        ourselves.
                                   bemühet euch, be- exert yourselves.
bemühe (bu) bid), exert thyself.
                                    müben Gie fich,
bemübe er sich.
                  let him exert bemühen fie fich,
                                                     let them exert
                      himself.
                                                         themselves.
       Perfect.
                        —Compound Tenses—
                                                  Pluperfect.
Ich habe mich bemilht, 2c.
                                  3ch hatte mich bemüht, 2c.
          Future.
                            —Present—
                                                 Conditional.
Ich werbe mich bemühen, 2c.
                                  3ch würde mich bemüben, 2c.
                               -Past-
           Future.
                                               Conditional.
Ich werbe mich bemüht haben, 2c. | Ich würde mich bemüht haben, 2c.
                      COMPOUND VERBS.
```

§ 56. Compound Verbs are divided into-

(a) Inseparable Verbs, viz., those compounded with an Inseparable Prefix.

(b) Separable Verbs, viz., those compounded with a Separable Prefix.

(To which must be added (c) Verbs the prefix of which is Separable or Inseparable according as the Verb is used in a literal or figurative meaning.)

Inseparable are :---

(a) The Unaccented Syllables—be, ge, ent,* emp,* er, ver, zer.

(b) The Particles—hinter, behind; mig, mis, dis; voll, full; wider, against.

The Particles which may be used separably or inseparably are burch, through; fiber, over; unter, under; wieder, again. All other Prefixes are Separable.

* The dentals ## are, by the process of assimilation, changed into the labials mp if prefixed to the Verbs fangen, finden, and fehlen:empfinden, to feel; empfangen, to receive; empfehlen, to recommend.

Verbs.
Inseparable
and
Separable
of
features
listinctive ,
the o
e showing
Table
\$ 57.

INSEPARABLE.	(Verbal Stem accented.) to understand. to occupy (lit. to beset).	(3u standing before the Verb.) teten, (in order) to understand. (in order) to occupy.	 (Prefix not detached.) Είς, I understand you. ε Θtab, I occupy the town. 	" (Prefix not detached.) Alles, I understood all. it Stelle, I filled the office.	ve— Verflehe (berflehen Sie) mich wohl, understand me well.	(The augment ge not used at all.) understood. occupied (beset).	(Like the Past Part. or Infinitive). Ich habe (hatte) Sie verstanden. Ich habe (hatte) die Stelle besetzt. Ich werde (wiltde) Sie verstehen. Ich werde (wiltde) die Stelle besetzen.
	—Infinitive— verste'hen, befete'en,	—Supine— (Au (Qu (um) zu verstehen, (um) zu besetzen,	nt Indicative— \$\text{SK} verstehe Sie, \$\text{SK} besehe bie Stade,}	'erite Indicatine— Sch verstand Alles, Sch besetzte die Stelle,	—Imperative— Ber stehe(ver	—Past Participle— berstanben, befett,	—Compound Tenses— Sch
SEPARABLE.	ented.) to stand (get) up. to set up.	Prefix and Verb.) (in order) to get up. (in order) to set up.	f the sentence.) — $Prese$ I get up early. I serve up the dish.	f the sentence.) —Pred I did not get up. I put on my hat.			aufgestanden. n. den aufgestett. heute aufstehen. ben Hute aufstehen.
SEPA	(Prefix accented.) Strong:—aufflehen, to: Weak:— aufflehen, to:	(Bu inserted between Prefix and Verb.) (um) aufgustegen, (in order) to ge (um) aufgustegen, (in order) to set	(Prefix thrown to the end of the sentence.) —Present Indicative— 34 stepe fulls auf, I get up early. 34 ver 34 stepe die Schissen 35 ver up the dish. 34 ves	(Prefix thrown to the end of the sentence.) —Preterite Indicative— 34 flanb nitht auf, I did not get up. 34 lette ben Put auf, I put on my hat. 35 belegi	(Prefix thrown to the end of the sentence.) Stehe (stehen Sie) gleich auf, get up at once.	(Ge inserted between the prefix and Verb.) anifgeflanten, stood (got) up anifgefett,	(Like the Past. Part. or Infinitive.) Sch bin (war) frils aufgestanben. Sch habe (hatte) ben Hut aufgesetzt. Sch werbe (wiltre) heute aufstehen. Sch werbe (wiltre) ben Hut aufstehen.

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§ 58. Conjugation and Construction of Separable Verbs.
WEAK:-ausführen, to carry out. Strong :- aufgeben, to give up.
                         Present Indicative.
    I carry out the plan, &c.
                                     I give up the business, &c.
    3ch fuhre ben Blan ans
                                      3ch gebe bas Geschäft auf
    bu führft
                         aus
                                      du gibst
                                                             auf
                   "
                                                     "
        filbrt
    eT'
                         aus
                                      er
                                          gibt
                                                             auf
                   "
                                                     ,,
    wir führen
                                      wir geben
                         aus
                                                             auf
    ibr führet
                         ભાક
                                      ihr gebet
                                                             auf
                   22
                                                     ,,
                                      fie geben
    fie führen
                         aus
                                                             auf, 2c.
                   "
                       Present Subjunctive.
    3ch fihre ben Plan aus
                                      3ch gebe bas Geschäft auf
    du führeft
                         aus, 2c.
                                      du gebest
                                                             auf, ec.
                                                     99
                        Preterite Indicative.
   I carried out the plan, &c.
                                      I gave up the business, &c.
    3ch fahrte ben Plan aus
                                      3ch gab bas Geichaft anf
    du führteft
                         ans, x.
                                      du gabeft
                                                             auf. 2c.
                       Preterite Subjunctive.
    Ich führete ben Blan aus
                                      3ch gabe bas Gefchaft auf
    bu führeteft
                                      du gabeft
                                                             auf, 2c.
                         aus, 2c.
                            Imperative.
Carry (thou, ye) out the plan, &c. Give (thou, ye) up the business, &c.
  Führe (führet) ben Plan aus
                                     Gib (gebet) bas Geschäft auf
  Kübren Sie
                                     Geben Sie
                          aus,2c.
                                                             auf, 2c.
                        Compound Tenses.
  I have (had) carried out, &c.
                                      I have (had) given up, &c.
3ch habe (batte) ben Plan aus- 3ch habe (batte) bas Gefcaft auf-
    geführt
                                       gegeben.
 I shall (should) carry out, &c.
                                     I shall (should) give up, &c.
3d werbe (würde) ben Blan aus-
                                  Ich werbe (wirde) bas Geschäft auf-
    fübren
                                       geben
3d werbe (würbe) ben Plan aus. 3d werbe (würbe) bas Gefchaft auf-
    geführt haben.
                                       gegeben baben.
  The above constructions only hold good in Principal Clauses:
for the Prefix is never detached in Dependent Clauses :-
       Principal Clause:
                                         Dependent Clause:
I copy the letter.
                                  The letter which I copy.
3d fdreibe ben Brief ab.
                                  Der Brief ben ich abichreibe.
I copied the letter.
                                  The letter which I copied.
3d fdrieb ben Brief ab.
                                  Der Brief welchen ich abschrieb.
                                  Es mar fpat, als ich ben Brief
It was late when I copied the
    letter.
                                       abschrieb.
He wishes that I should copy
                                  Er wünscht, bag ich ben Brief
    the letter.
                                       abidreibe.
                                              Digitized by Google
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ADVERBS (Umftantemörter).

§ 59. I. Formation of Adverbs.

Adverbs are either (a) Primitive, (b) Derived, or (c) Compounded:— '

- (a) Primitive: viel, mehr, genug, wenig, früh, oft, nah, wohl, 2c.
- (b) 1. Derived by means of the suffixes lift, lings; 3, end (the latter originally Genitive endings) from:—

Adjectives:
bitterlich, bitterly.
trenlich, truly.
blinblings, blindly.
anders, otherwise.
lints, to the left.
ibrigens, for the rest.
meistens, mostly.

Nouns:
jährlich, yearly.
münblich, verbally.
rüctlings, backwards.
theils, partly.
morgens, in the morning.

Participles:
hoffentlich, it is to be
hoped.
wissentlich, wilfully.
zusehends, visibly.
eilends, hurriedly.

2. Almost all German Adjectives, however, may be used as Adverbs without undergoing any change :—

Adj. — Das Buch ist schön. The book is beautiful.

Adv .- Das Buch ift fcon gefchrieben. The book is beautifully written.

Adj. —Die Alpen find höher als die The Alps are higher than the Byrenees.

Pyrenees.

Adv.—Der Abier fliegt höher als The eagle flies higher than the bie Schwalbe. swallow.

- (c) Compounded of Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Prepositions, and Primitive Adverbs:—
 - 1. Nouns affixed to other parts of speech :-

bicefeite, allerbings, undoubtedly. on this side, gleichfalls, like wise. größtentbeile. chiefly. oberbalb. above. teinesweas. by no means. einstweilen, einmal, once. meanwhile. glüdlicherweise, fortunately. often. oftmals. einigermaßen, in some degree. backwards. rückwärts,

- 2. Prepositions prefixed or suffixed to other parts of speech :—

 zugleich, at the same zurück, back. unterbessen, meanwhile.

 time. unterwessen the way. beswegen, on that acuniterhalb, below. bergan, uphill.

 gerabezn, straight on. zugegen, present.
- 3. Pronouns or originally Pronominal Stems compounded with each other :— $\,$

mohin? whither? bahin, borthin, thither, moher? whence? baher, borther, thence, &c., see below IL

§ 60. II. Classification of Adverbs.

Adverbs may be classified, according to their meaning, into Adverbs of—

(1) Place, answering the questions-

wo? where? woher? where? wohin? whither? where to?

from a place to from the speaker to the speaker.

hier, here. ba, here, there. bort, there, yonder. the speaker. a place.
hierher, hence. hierhin, hither.
baher, hence, thence. bahin, thither, this way.
borther, thence, from borthin, thither, that
yonder. way.

briunen, in, inside. herein, (come) in. hinein, (go) in. hraußen, out, outside. heraus, (come) out. hinaus, (go) out. brüben, over there, herüber, (come) over, hinliber, (go) over, to across. to this side. the other side.

oben (broben), above. herauf, (come) up. hinauf, (go) up.
unten (brunten), down, herunter, herab, (come) hinunter, hinab, (go)
below. down. down.

(2) Time, answering the questions—
wann? when ?—jept, now; bente, to-day; gestern, yesterday;
morgen, to-morrow; sosseid, immediately; nie, never, &c.
wie lange? how long ?—immer, always; stets, constantly, &c.
wie sft? how often?—täglich, daily; stillblich, hourly; selten,

(3) Manner or Quality, answering the question-

wite? how?—fo, thus; mohi, well; richtig, correctly; schness, quickly; sanglam, slowly; anders, otherwise; gern, willingly; and nearly all Adjectives without undergoing any change [see I. (b)].

(4) Affirmation, Negation, or Uncertainty—
ja, yes; wirklich, really; in her That, freilich, indeed, in fact, &c.
nein, no; nicht, not; keineswegs, by no means, &c.

vielleicht, perhaps; etwa, perchance; faum, hardly, scarcely, &c.

(5) Quantity, Degree, answering the questions-

wie viel? how much (in quantity)?*—viel, much, a great deal; wenig, little; etwas, some; genug, enough.

wie fehr? how much (in degree)?*—fehr, much, very; höchst, exceedingly; ganglich, totally, wholly; auferst, extremely, &c.

(6) Cause, Motive, Purpose, answering the questions—warum? why?—barum, therefore.

weihalb, weiwegen? wherefore?—beshalb, beswegen, therefore. wozu? what for?—bazu, for that, &c.

* The distinction between quantity and degree (intensity)—both expressed by 'much' in English—must be carefully observed in German:—

He eats much.
I love him much.

Grifft viel.

3th liebe ihn fehr, red by Google

§ 61. III. Comparison of Adverbs.

Such Adverbs as admit of comparison form their-Comparative, like Adjectives, by adding-er;

Superlative Absolute, like Adj., by adding-(e)ft, or-(e)fteus;1 or (preceded by auf bas), by adding-fit;

Superlative Relative (preceded by am) by adding—ften 2 (§ 20,

Obs. 4).

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative Absolute.	Superlative Relative.
gehorfam, obediently.	gehorsamer, more obediently.	gehorsamst, aufs gehorsamste, most obediently.	am gehorfam- ften, (the) most obediently.
leicht,	leichter.	leichteftens,	am leichteften,
lightly, easily.	more easily.	aufe leichteste, most easily.	(the) most easily.
boch.	böher,	bochft, bochftens,	am böchften,
high.	higher.	exceedingly, at the most.	(the) highest.
nab,	näher,	zunächft,	am nächften,
near.	nearer.	next of all; nächstens, by and by.	(the) nearest.

§ 62. Irregular Comparison (formed from other Stems).

gut, wohl,	beffer,	beftens,)bogt	am beften,
well.	better.	bestens, best.	the best.
gern,3	lieber,	(allerliebft, most	am licbften,(the)
willingly, lief.	rather.	charmingly.)	most willingly.
bald,	cher,	baldigft,) very	am eheften,
soon.	sooner.	eheftens, soon.	(the) soonest.
viel,	mehr,	meift, meiftens,	am meiften,
much.	more.	mostly.	(the) most.
wenig,†	minber,	minbeftens,	am minbeften,
little.	less.	at least.	(the) least.

+ menig is also compared regularly.

² Dative Sing. inflection governed by an (an bem = am).

3 Gern is generally best rendered by the Verbs to like, to be fond of:-Ich möchte gern (lieber). I should like; (I would rather). Er trinft gern. He is fond of (given to) drinking.

Am liebsten ginge ich * spazieren. I should like best to take a walk.

(Comp. the English—I had as lief, I had rather.)

Ich gebe nach Saufe. Sente (in vierzehn Tagen) gebe ich nach Saufe.

¹ The Simple Superlatives in ft, ftens are limited to a few exceptional cases: as, etligft, hurriedly; gefälligft, if you please; gütigft, pray; erstens, in the first place; spätestens, at the latest; spönstens, in the best manner.

^{*} If a sentence begins with an Adverb or an Adverbial phrase, the Verb stands before the Subject:-

PREPOSITIONS (Bormörter).

Prepositions are best classified according to the case they govern viz., (a) the Accusative, (b) the Dative, (c) both the Dative and Accusative, and (d) the Genitive.

§ 63. A. Prepositions governing the ACCUSATIVE Case:—

burch, through; gegen, against, towards; für, for. ohne, without; um, round about, for; wider, against.

Durch ben Fluß (die Wiefe, bas Felb .

Den ganzen Tag (bie ganze Nacht)

Daburch [§ 30, (3)] wird nichts gewonnen.

Wer nicht für mich ift, ift gegen mich.

Er ift reich gegen uns. Gegen Mittag. Gegen Often. Ich habe nichts bagegen [§ 30, (3)].

Gegen hundert Pfund.

Sterben für bas Baterland. Was wollen Sie bafür [§ 30,(3)].

Dhne einen Pfennig.

Um ben Walb (bie Kirche, bas Haus) gehen. Um sieben Uhr. Um Weihnachten.

Er bittet um ein Stüd Brot. Ich bemühe mich barum [§ 30, (3)].

Biber ben Binb. Biber meinen Billen.

Through the river (meadow, field).

During the whole day (whole night).

Nothing is gained thereby.

He who is not for me, is against me.

He is rich in comparison with us.

Towards noon. To the east.

I have no objection to it.

About one hundred pounds.

To die for the fatherland. What do you want for it?

Without a penny.

To go round the wood (church, house).

At seven o'clock. About Christmas.

He asks for a piece of bread. I trouble myself about it.

Against the wind.
Against my will.

Obs. - Sonber, without, is but rarely used.

Bis, as far as, until, is generally used with other Prepositions, or with Adverbs:—

Bis nach Berlin; von fünf bis fieben Uhr; bis hiehier, bis jeht, till now, &c.

§ 64. B. Prepositions governing the DATIVE Case.

Aus, außer, bei, entgegen, gegenüber, out of, without, near by, against, opposite.

Mit, uach, feit, vou, zu, zuwider, with, after, since, of, to, contrary.

Aus bem Zimmer (ber Küche, bem Fenster).

Aus den Augen, aus bem Sinn.

Die Armee besteht aus Kerntruppen.

Aus Furcht vor Strafe.

Aufer bem Bereiche; ber Gefahr.

Alle Schüler außer bir unb mir.

Bleibe bei ihm. Die Schlacht bei Leipzig. Ich habe mein Weffer nicht bei mir, Bei bem (beim) Buchhänbler. Es ift bei den Deutschen üblich. Bei Tische; bei biesem Anlas. Bei Tag; bei Nacht.

Er tam mir entgegen (Infin. entgegentommen).

Bei meiner Untunft.

Er wohnt ber Kirche gegenüber. Romm mit mir; mit lauter

Stimme. Mit Freuden; mit ber ersten Gelegenheit.

Nach Süben bin; nach allen Welttheilen.

Er reift nach Milneben (nach Haufe).

Nach bem Friihstild; nach einer Woche.

Nach meiner Ansicht; meiner Ansicht nach.

Seit einer Boche; seit vielen Jahren.

Er fommt oon ber Schule (vom Jahrmarkt).

Out of the room (kitchen, window).

Out of sight (lit. eyes), out of mind.

The army consists of picked troops.

For (out of) fear of punishment.

Out of (beyond) reach; out of
danger.

All the pupils except you and me.

Stay with him.
The battle of Leipzig.
I have not my knife about me.
At the bookseller's (Fr. chez).
It is customary with the Germans.
At table; on that occasion.
In the daytime; in the night.
At my arrival.

He came to meet me.

He lives opposite the church.

Come with me; with a loud voice.

With pleasure; on the first opportunity.

Towards the South; to all parts of the world.

He is leaving (starting) for Munich (home).

After breakfast; a week hence.

In my opinion.

A week ago; these many years.

He is coming from school (from the fair). tized by

Bon Jugend auf; ein Freund bon mir.

Bon Ansehen kennen; ein Gebicht von Goethe.

Bas halten fie bavon [§ 30, (3)].

Ich gehe zu meinem Bruber (but nach Baris, nach Saufe).

Bum (gu bem) Fenfter binein (hinaus).

Sie machten ihn zum Könige. Wir geben ju Tifche, ju Bette,

gur Schule. Bu Lanbe, jur See, jn Fuß, ju

Bferb, 2c. horseback, &c. Der Vernunft zuwider. Contrary to reason.

the above list:binnen, within; gemäß, conformable to; gleich, like; nächft, next; nebst, sammt, together (along) with.

§ 65. C. Prepositions which govern—

the DATIVE,

In answer to the question where ?

über, unter, vor, and zwischen, over, under, before, and between.

Er fitt an bem (am) Feuer. He sits by the fire. Die Reihe ift an bir. It is thy turn. Am Morgen ; am erften Mai. In the morning; on the first of

May. Das Licht fleht auf bem Tifche. The candle stands on (upon) the table.

Auf bem Lande wohnen. To live in the country.

3ch bin auf ber Poft, auf bem Martte, auf ber Borfe, 2c., gemejen.

I have been at the post-office, on the market, at the Exchange, &c.

Der Garten ift hinter ber Mauer.

The garden is behind the wall.

From childhood (up); a friend of mine.

To know by sight; a poem by Goethe.

What do you think of it. I am going to my brother.

In (Out of) the window.

They made him their king. We go to dinner, to bed, to school

By land, by sea, on foot, on

Obs.—Note the following, less frequently used, Prepositions which complete

the Accusative, In answer to the question whither? whereto?

an, auf, hinter, in, and neben, at, upon, behind, in, and beside.

Geh an das Feuer. Go near the fire. Ich bente an bich. I am thinking of you. Der Brief ift an mich gerichtet. The letter is addressed to me.

Stelle ben Leuchter auf ben Tisch. Place the candle upon the table.

Auf bas Land geben. To go into the country. Ich ging auf bie Post, auf ben Martt, auf bie Borfe. I went to the post-office, to the market, to the Exchange.

Ich eile hinter bie Mauer. I hasten behind the wall.

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Bleibe in bem (im) Zimmer. Stay in the room. Der Fisch schwimmt im Wasser. The fish is swimming in the water.

Ich fike neben ihm.

I am seated near him.

Die Boste steht über bem Berge,
The cloud hovers over the
mountain.

Die Schafe ruhen unter ben Bäumen, The sheep rest under the trees. Der Größte unter uns allen, The greatest among us all.

Eine Bache steht vor dem Thore.

A sentinel is standing before the gate.

Bor drei Bochen.

Three weeks ago.

Bor Furcht zittern; vor Hunger verschmachten.

To tremble with fear; to die with hunger.

Er saß zwischen mir und ihr. He sat between me and her. Komm in bas Zimmer. Come into the room. Der Hund springt in bas Wasser. The dog jumps into the water.

Ich setze mich neben ihn. I sit down near him.

Die Bolle zieht über ben Berg. The cloud flies over the mountain.

Wir freuen uns über Ihren Erfolg.

We rejoice at your success.

Die Schafe geben unter bie Baume.

The sheep go under the trees. Der unsaubere Geist suhr unter bie Schweine.

The evil spirit entered into the swine.

Gehen wir vor bas Thor. Let us go outside the gate.

Treten Sie vor ben Spiegel. Step before the looking-glass.

Er fette fich zwischen mich und fie. Hesat down between me and her.

§ 66. D. Prepositions governing the GENITIVE Case. anxicrhalb, innerhalb, oberhalb, unterhalb, outside, inside, above, below.

bie8feit(8), jenfeit(8); läng8, entlang, on this side, the other side; along.

traft, vermöge; laut, mittelft, by virtue of; conformably to, by means of.

fiatt (austatt), trot, ungeachtet, instead of, in spite of, notwithstanding.

wegen, halben, willen; während, zufolge, on account of; during, according to.

Angerhalb, innerhalb, bes Outside, inside, the camp. Ragers.

Oberhalb. unterhalb. bes Above, below, the river. Mlukes. † (Innerhalb acht Tagen. Within eight days, a week.) Diesseit, jenseit, bes Bebirges. On this, the other, side of the mountain. Länge (entlang) bes Ufere. Along the shore. Along the beach; + (Langs bem Geftabe. also Acc. ben Bald entlang. Along the wood.) Rraft (vermöge) feines Amtes. By virtue of his office. Laut biefer Urfunde. Conformably to this document. Mittelft (vermittelft) eines By means of a false key. Dietriche. Statt (anftatt) bes Fürften. Instead (in place) of the prince. Un meiner ftatt. In my stead. Trot (ungeachtet) bes Ber-In spite (defiance) of the prohibition. bote8. His wealth notwithstanding. Seines Reichthums ungeachtet. trothem, for all that.) † (Trop einem, as well as any; Wegen feines Gifers; feines On account of his zeal. Gifers megen. Freundschaft halben For the sake of our friendship. Unferer (millen, megen). (Um) bes himmels willen. For heaven's sake. (Meinetwillen, beinethalben, 2c. For my sake, &c., see § 25, 2.) During my illness. + Babrend meiner Rrantheit.

Obs.-Those marked † also govern the Dative case.

According to my instruction.

+ Bufolge meines Auftrages.

Meinem Auftrage aufolge.

Contraction of Prepositions with the Definite Article.

The following prepositions may-but need not-be contracted :-

an bem = am,
bei bem = beim,
in bem = im,
bon bem = vom,
zu bem = zum,
zu ber = zur.

an bas = ans,
auf bas = aufs,
burch bas = burchs,
für bas = fürs,
in bas = ins,
au ber = zur.

CONJUNCTIONS (Binbewörter).

- § 67. Conjunctions are divided, according as they affect the construction of the clauses they introduce, into:—
- A. Co-ordinate: {
 (1) Pure—which do not affect the Place of the Verb:—
 (2) Adverbial—which attract the Verb before the Subject:—
- B. Sub-ordinate: { (3) which remove the Verb to the end of the sentence:—
 - (1) Er ist reich, aber er ist He is rich, but he is not happy.

 nicht glitclich.

 (2) Er ist reich, beshalb ist He is rich, therefore he is esteemed.

 B. (3) Eristreich, weiser arbeits He is rich, because he is in-

dustrious.

§ 68. Conjunctions are also classified, according to their meaning and the relations they indicate, into—(a) Copulative, Disjunctive, and Adversative, (b) Local and Temporal, (c) Causal or Conclusive, (d) Final, (e) Conditional, and (f) Concessive.

Combining these two classifications (the Syntactical and Etymological), we may arrange Conjunctions according to the following Scheme:—

(a) Copulative and Disjunctive.

unb, and; ober, or.
aber, allein, but, however.
jondern, but (after a negative phrase).
jowohl...als aud, both...and.

A. (1) Co-ordinate (Pure).

fam ift.

auch, also; zubem, besides.
boch, jeboch, yet, still.
bennoch, nevertheless.
entweber...ober, either...or, &c.

A. (2) Co-ordinate (Adverbial).

(b) Local and Temporal.

B. (3) SUB-ORDINATE.
als, when, as; wie, as.
wenn, if; wann, when.
während, seit, indem, while, whilst.
nachbem, after; seithem, since.
bis, until; ehe, bevor, before, ere.

A. (2) CO-ORDINATE (Adverbial). bamais, then. bann, then. inteller, meanwhile, meantime. faum, scarcely, no sooner. border, autor, before.

(c) Causal, Conclusive.

weil, because; ba, since.

also, thus; folglid, mithin, consequently. baher, barum, hence.

weshalb, weswegen, wherefore.

beshalb, beswegen, therefore. benn, for (Pure Co-ordinate).

(d) Final.

baß, that.
auf baß, bamit, in order that, so
that.

bazu, barum, for that purpose.

um...zu, in order to. auf baß...nicht, lest.

(e) Conditional,

wenn, if; wofern, falls, in case. wo nicht, unless; ob, if, whether.

(f) Concessive.

obgleich, obwohl, obschon, though, wenn... auch, ungeachtet, salthough.

zwar, indeed. wohl, truly, &c.

EXAMPLES :-

(1) Duthuft Recht und bn icheneft Niemanden.

(2) Du thuft Recht, barum ichen ft bu Niemanben.

(3) Thue Recht, auf bag bu Riemanben icheueft.

(1) 3ch bin hungrig, benn ich habe nicht gefrühftückt.

(2) 3ch war hungrig, barum habe ich gefrühftüdt.

(3) Ich war hungrig, weil ich nicht gefrühftlickt hatte.

You do right and you fear nobody.

You do right, and therefore you fear nobody.

Do right, so that you fear nobody.

I am hungry, for I have not breakfasted.

I was hungry, therefore I breakfasted.

I was hungry, because I had not breakfasted

APPENDIX.

§ 69. GENERAL REMARKS ON DECLENSIONS.

A careful comparison of the German System of Declension shows that the Principal Test for determining—

(1) the CLASSIFICATION INTO WEAK and STRONG, depends on Gender and Derivation; thus,

Feminine Nouns are Weak. (Only those in nig and fal, and about thirty-five Monosyllables are Strong in the Plural; see p. 71., IX.).

Neuter Nouns are Strong. (Only about six are Weak in the Plural, see p. 70, VII.).

Masculine Nouns are Weak or Strong:—Weak are the names of living beings ending (or originally ending) in e; also names derived from an Adjective or from a foreign language, and ending in a long syllable. About twenty others are Weak in the Plural, see p. 70, VII. All the rest are Strong.

- (2) the Subdivision of Declensions—according as they take u or eu; \$ or es,—depends on Euphony; thus,
 - (a) in the WEAK DECLENSION add (in the Sing. and Plur. of Masc. Names, in the Plural only of Feminine Names):—
 - u to those ending in ξ (m. and f.), ξI , ξr (f.).
- en to those ending in any other syllable than ξ (m. and f.), ξI , ξI , ξI
 - (b) in the STRONG DECLENSION, Genitive Sing., add:
- 8 to those Masc. and Neuter Nouns ending in el, en, er; chen and lein;
- es to those Masc. and Neuter Nouns ending in sibilants;

8 or e8, according as euphony, metre, or individual taste may require, to all Masc. and Neuter Nouns ending in any other letter. With Monosyllables, and Nouns ending in Dentals (b, t), es is decidedly to be preferred.

N.B.—The Dat. Sing. may, but need not, take e if the Genitive is in es; but it never takes e if the Gen. Sing. is exclusively in 8; nor may it take e if the Noun is not qualified by an Article or Prenoun.

(3) the STRONG PLURAL INFLECTION depends on Stem-endings, Number of Syllables, and, in some cases, on Euphony; thus,

in Nom., Acc., and Gen. Plur., add :-

to all Strong Masc. Nouns not ending in E, El, en, er, thum; to all Feminine and Neuter Nouns ending in nin and fal; to most Masc. and Neuter Nouns beginning with Ge and

ending in a long Syllable; to about thirty Feminine, and forty Neuter Monosyllables, p.

70, III.

(to all Neuter and Masc. Nouns in thum (Suffix Vowel

to most Neuter, and about ten Masc., Monosyllables.

N.B.—No Feminine Noun takes er in the Plural.

No inflection (

to those Masc. and Neuter Nouns which take \$ in the Gen. Sing. and no e in the Dat. Sing. ; i.e. Masc. and Neuter Nouns ending in el, en, er; den and lein.

N.B.—The Dative Plural must end in n: therefore an additional n must be added whenever the Nom. Plur. inflection does not already end in at.

(4) the Modification of the Root-Vowels a, s, a, and of the Diphthong an in the Plural, depends on the Plural Tense inflection-whether Strong or Weak-and partly on Gender; thus the Root Vowel is-

in Masc. and Neuter Nouns which take er in the Plural; in most Masc. and Feminine (but in no Neuter) Monosyllables which take e;
in most Masc. Nouns which take no inflection in the
Plural.

in any Nouns which take n or en in the Plural;* Never modified in Neuter Nouns which take e or no inflection in the Plural.

^{*} Vowel Modification and Weak Inflections exclude each

N.B.—Vowel modification is a feature of frequent occurrence in the English language, and, as it may be traced to the same origin in the two languages, an illustration of its working in English will better explain the principle than any disquisition, however lengthy, could do:—

"The Plurals formed by change of the Vowel of the Noun, such as 'foot,' 'feet,' can be partly explained by Anglo-Saxon, and still more by the kindred languages of the continent, especially the Old Saxon. In Anglo-Saxon the plural is fet where the original vowel (fôt) has been changed as in English. But in Old Saxon the plural is fôti, and in Gothic words of the same form we find traces of a fuller suffix -is. Now this final syllable explains the change of the vowel in the original syllable. It is a well known phenomenon in language (of which we shall see more hereafter) that one sound affects another in pronunciation; that, for example, if two consonants meet, which differ in some principle of their formation, and therefore are not easily pronounced together, one generally modifies the other. . . . A consonant can affect a vowel, and one vowel can affect another, though not generally in the same syllable; sometimes a vowel changes that of the following syllable, as when Latin facilis becomes difficilis; more commonly the vowel of the preceding syllable is brought nearer to—not made identical with that which follows. These Plurals are examples of such a change. Thus in 'fôti' we have two vowels o and i (ee—sound); for o the back of the tongue is raised much higher than for i : e (sounded as in French fête) comes nearer to i in this respect; also the mouth is 'rounded' for o, that is, the lips form a circular hole, the extremities being brought nearer; but the lips are not moved in sounding either e or i; therefore a speaker, mindful of the coming i, and wishing half-unconsciously to spare his labour, so modified the preceding syllable that he sounded ê instead of ô, and said 'fêti.' Just so he said 'menni' instead of 'manni' for the plural of 'man.' Then in process of time the termination i, like so many others, was dropped, and 'feet,' 'men,' &c., alone were left. Yet, none the less, the lost vowel had been the cause of the change. This we should certainly never have known except by tracing the history of the vowel, and by comparison with kindred languages, where the same change takes place."

(PRILE, Primer of Philology.)

LIST OF NOUNS REFERRED TO IN §§ 11-15.

CLASS | III. FIRST CLASS | bas Geichlecht, sex, ber Graf, count. (a):--(a): gender. " herr,* gentle-Masc. Nouns which Geficht, sight. man, master. Neuter Monosyldo not modify their Beipenft,spectre. Seld, hero. lables which take Gewand, vowel in the Plural: gar-" Sirt, herdsman. e in the Plural: ment. " Mensch, man. ber Aal, eel. also-bas Beil, axe. " Narr, fool. Mar, eagle. das Regiment, regi-Bein, bone, leg. " Nerv, nerve. Arm, arm. ment. " Dáß, ox. Brot, bread. Dold, dagger. " Pospital (Spital). Pring, prince. Boot, boat. Docht, wick. hospital. Thor, fool. Ding, thing. Dom, cathedral. Erz, ore. Grab, degree. " Gen. Sing. bes Fell, skin. V. THIRD CLASS Salm, blade of Berrn, Pl. Berren. Gift, poison. (a):grass, haar, hair. Saud, breath. Masc. Nouns, the Beft, hilt. Suf. hoof. radical Vowel of heer, army. VII.FOURTH CLASS which is modified Hund, dog. Jody, yoke. £аф\$, salmon. (c): Mixed in the Plural: Epps, lot. Laut, sound. Masc. and Neuter ** ber Ader, field, Pl. Meer, sea. Mond, moon. Nouns which in the Meder. Paar, pair. Ort, place (see Sing. are STRONG, Apfel, apple. Pferd, horse. § 70). in the Plural are Bruder, brother. Pfund, pound. Pfab, path. WEAK:-" Boben, bottom. Recht, right. Bol, pole. ber Bauer, peasant. Faben, thread. Reich, realm. Schub, shoe. Garten, garden. Dorn, thorn. Robr, reed. Stoff, stuff. Graben, ditch. " Forft, forest. Rok, horse. Tag, day. Safen, harbour. " Gau, district. Saiz salt. Tact, tact. Sammer. ham-" Lorbeer, laurel. Schaf, sheep. Thron, throne. mer. Maft, mast. ,, Schiff, ship. Boll, inch (see Handel, quarrel. " Nachbar, neich-Schwein, swine. § 70). Laben, shop. bour. Seil, rope. Mantel, cloak. Bantoffel, slip-Spiel, play. Nagel, nail. per. II. FIRST Tau. cable. CLASS Schmers, pain. Ofen, stove. Thier, animal. (a):--Sattel, saddle. " Gee (Fl. Seen), Thor, gate. Names of living Schaben, damage. lake. Bert. work. beings derived from Schnabel, beak. Sporn, spur. Biel, aim. foreign languages Bater, father. " Staat, state. which are declined Bogel, bird. " Stachel, sting. STRONG: Ctiefel, boot. IV. FIRST CLASS: Strahl, ray. Gen. Sing. 8: VI. Fourth Class Exception to (a) Straug, ostrich. Nom. Plur. e, and (b):--" Unterthan, submodified. Masc. Monosyliect. Neuter Nouns with der Bischof, bishop. lables which take Better, cousin. the Prefix Ge which " Raplan, chaplain. en in the Oblique "Bins, interest. take er in the Plur .: Rardinal, cardi-Cases: das Auge, eye. nal. bas Denimal, monuber Ahn, ancestor. " Bett, bed. Pabst. pope. ment. "Bär, bear. " Enbe, end. Probst, prior. Gastmahl, ban-" Chrift, Christian. " Bemb, shirt. provost. quet. " Fürst, prince. " Infect, insect. Offigier, officer. " Gemüth, mind. , Ged, dotard. , Obr ear.

(c): Mixed.

" Saat, seed, crop.

VIII. FIFTH CLASS | bie Schlucht, gorge.

general).

word, speech, bie Borte.

tack,

fool.

inch,

bie Schilbe.

bie Straufe.

die Thoren.

bie Bolle.

bie Stifte.

ber Schild, shield,

der Strauß, ostrich,

ber Stift,

der Thor,

bas Wort,

ber Boll,

maid-

bie Schilber.

die Strauke.

bie Thore.

die Bolle.

die Worter.

pious foundation, die Stifter.

IX. FIFTH CLASS | bie Macht. might.

.. Magb,

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Schaar, troop.
                                                                           servant.
                                           Fem. Monosyllables
Fem. Monosyllables
                        Schrift, writing.
                                                                 " Maus, mouse.
                                           which in the Sing.
which take en in
                      "Schuld,
                                  debt,
                                                                 " Nacht, night.
                                           are WEAK (unin-
                                                                 " Nug, nut.
   the Plural:
                            guilt.
                                           flected), but STRONG
                                                                 " Schnur, string.
                        Spur, trace.
                                            (e) in the Plur.:
bie Mu, meadow, Pl.
                                                                 " Stabt, town.
                        That, doed.
                                           bie Angft, fear, Pl.
                                                                 " Wand, wall.
       Auen.
                        Trift, pasture.
                                                  Mengfte.
                                                                 " Burft, sausage.
   art, kind.
                        Bahl, election.
                                                           Pl.
                                                   axe,
                      " Uhr, watch.
   Bahn, path, way.
                                                                 " Bunft, guild.
                                                  Merte, 2c.
   Bant, bank.
                      " Welt, world.
                                            " Bant, bench.
   Bucht, bay.
                        Beit, time.
                                                                Brunst, fire, and,
Flucht, flight, are
                                            " Braut, bride.
                      " Bahl, number.
   Burg, castle.
                                            " Brust, breast.
   Cur (Rur), cure.
                                                                used in the Plur.
                                            " Faust, fist.
   Muth, flood.
                                            " Frucht, fruit.
                                                                      compounds
   Fahrt, drive.
                                                                only:-
                                            " Gans, goose.
   Flur, field.
                                                                Feuersbrünfte, con-
                                            " Gruft, grave.
 " Form, form.
                                            " Şand, hand.
                                                                        flagrations.
   Frau, woman.
                                            " Baut, hide, skin.
                                                                Ausflüchte, subter-
   laft, burden.
                                              Straft, strength.
   Pflicht, duty.
                                              Rluft,
                                                         cleft,
   Boft, post.
                                                                  Ohnmacht,
                                                  chasm.
   Qual, torment.
                                                                                Pl.:
                                              Ruh, cow.
                                                                    swoon.
   Schicht, layer.
                                                                   Bollmacht.
                                              Luft, air.
                                                                                en.
    Schlacht, battle.
                                            " Euft, lust, desire.
                                                                   full power.
§ 70. Substantives of different Genders and Plurals according
                                to their meaning.
ber Band, volume,
                          bie Banbe.
                                                                         bie Bänber
                                        bas Band,
                                                     ribbon,
                                                              (bie Banbe, fetters).
bie Bant,
            bench,
                          bie Bante.
                                                                         bie Banten.
                                        bie Bant.
                                                     bank,
            thing,
das Ding,
                          bie Dinge.
                                                     creature, .
                                        bas Ding,
                                                                         bie Dinger.
bas Geficht, vision,
                          bie Befichte.
                                        das Gesicht,
                                                    face.
                                                                         bie Gesichter.
ber Laben,
           shop,
                          bie Läben.
                                                    shutter.
                                                                         die Laben.
                                        ber Laben,
bas Land,
            land,
                          bie Länder.
                                                     province, domains, bie Sanbe.
                                        bas Land,
            candle,
bas Licht,
                          bie Lichte.
                                        bas Licht,
                                                     light.
                                                                        bie & dter.
ber Mann, man,
                          bie Männer.
                                        ber Mann,
                                                    warrior, vassal,
                                                                         bie Mannen.
            place
ber Ort.
                    (in
                         bie Orte.
                                                    place, locality,
                                        ber Ort.
                                                                        die Derter.
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ber Boll, § 71. General Remarks on the Adjective Declension.

bas Stift.

das Thor.

bas Wort,

bas Schild, sign-board,

gate,

toll,

single words,

ber Straug, bouquet,

As regards the agreement of the Attributive Adjective in Gender and Number with the Noun it qualifies, German holds a middle position between French, where the Adjective agrees both as an Attribute and as a Predicate, and English where it never agrees; it differs from both in so far as it agrees by case-endings of its own in case with the Noun qualified. Digitized by GOOGLE

The German Declension of the Attributive Adjective differs altogether from the Latin: for whilst in Latin the Declension of the Adjective, 1st, 2nd, or 3rd, depends on its stem-suffixes, in German the Declension of an Adjective, be it Masc., Fem., or Neuter, depends not only on the Gender and Number of the Noun qualified, but also on the Determinative word (Article or Pronoun) preceding it:—

It takes the Weak inflections, if preceded by an Article or Pronoun

with Strong inflections.

It takes itself the Strong inflections, if preceded by no Article or Pronoun or by one deficient in inflections (i.e. Weak): thus—

Article or Pron		Article or Pron.	A djective		
Strong :—	Weak:-	Weak :	Strong:—		
•		(or no Art. or Pron.)) .		
bief er	jung e Mann.	(ein)	jung er Mann.		
biel e	jung e Frau.	(eine)	jung e Fran.		
bief es	jung e Kind.		jung es Rinb.		

Now the general law underlying this system of alternation of Strong and Weak Inflections is simply a law of euphony—in other words, the repetition of the same Strong endings in close succession is avoided on account of the grating sound it would produce.

This law is corroborated by the very exceptions to the Rules of Declension; for in the Gen. Sing., Masc. and Neuter, of the Strong Adject. Decl. 28 is generally substituted for 28, because the following Noun itself

ends in to.

The fact that, in many cases, as for instance in the Acc. ben jungen Anaben, this repetition of CR is not resented does not militate against this theory, for the recurrence of CR does not grate on the ear as does the repeated CS.

The so-called Mixed Adjective Declension is entirely founded on, and

strikingly illustrates, this euphonic law:-

```
Article Weak—Adjective Strong :— Article Strong—Adjective Weak :—
Nom. ein gut er Mann
Nom. ein gut es Kinb Gon. ein es gut en Nannes
Gon. ein es gut en Kindes
```

Compare also those Indefinite Pronouns which admit of being used both with or without Case Inflections:—

Mancher brave Mann; or Manch braver Mann!

Welches großartige Schauspiel? or Welch großartiges Schauspiel!

§ 72. Adjectives which do not modify their radical Vowel in the Comparative and Superlative (§§ 20 and 21):—

```
fabe,
       insipid.
                   ľαβ,
                          lazy.
                                                 stiff.
                                          ftarr,
                                                           ioroff, rugged, steep.
falb.
       fallow.
                   matt.
                          mate, weak.
                                         ftraff,
                                                 tight.
                                                           ftolg,
                                                                  proud.
faljo, false.
                          naked.
                   nact,
                                          zahm,
                                                 tame.
                                                           toll,
                                                                  mad.
                   platt,
       flat.
                          flat.
                                          frob,
                                                 glad.
hollow.
flach,
                                                           boll.
                                                                  full.
gerabe, straight.
                   fact.
                          gentle.
                                                           bunt,
                                          hohl,
                                                                  motley.
                                         bolb,
glatt,
       smooth.
                   fanft,
                          soft.
                                                 lovely.
                                                           plump, heavy, clumsy.
tabl,
                          satiated.
       bare.
                   fatt,
                                                 loose.
                                                           rund, round.
                                         Lofe,
       scanty,
targ,
                  foliaff, flabby.
                                         moriá, rotten.
                                                           flumpf, blunted.
          stingy.
                                         rob,
                                                raw.
                                                          fumm, dumb.
lahm,
       lame.
                  foloni, slender.
                                                       Digitized by GOOGLE
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EXERCISES.

N.B.—Words within () are to be translated; words within [] are not to be translated.

INDICATIVE MOOD. THE VERB.

Exercise I. SIMPLE TENSES.

Weak Conjugation.

Present:— ich suchee, Preterite:—ich suchete, Imperative:— suchee,		to try; ich perfuce, ich verfucet-e, verfucee,		to search after. ich suchee auf ich suchete auf suchee auf		
Strong Conjugation.						
Ĭ.	II.	III.	IV.	₹.	VI.	
to speak;	to give;	to drive;	to hold;	to tear;	to bend.	
Infinit. :- predeen,	gebeen,	fahr-en,	halt-en,	reiß-en	, bieg-en.	
Pres. :- ich fprechee,	geb-e,	fahr-e,	halt-e,	reiß-e,	bieg-e.	
Pret.: ich sprach,	gab,	fuhr,	hielt,	riß,	bog.	

fahr=e,

(a) Die Sonne geht auf. 3m Mary geht bie Sonne um 6 Uhr auf. Barum ichreiben Gienicht?

Imper .: [prich,

Simple Verb.

Infinitive: - fuctorent to seek:

-3d fdreibe ja. (b) Er ift feit vierzehn Tagen bier.

- (c) Beute Abend geb' ich fort.

balt-e. The sun is rising.

In March the sun rises at 6 o'clock.

Compound Verb.

Separable. auf'fuchen,

reißse, biegse.

Inseparable.

perfuch'sen.

Why do you not write?—I do mrite.

He has been here a fortnight. To-night I shall go away.

According to the Comparative Table of German Tenses, p. 34, the German Present stands-

(a) for the English Simple and Continuous Present;

gib,

- (b) for the English Perfect, in describing an action still continuing (as in French);
- (c) for the English Future when the action is considered as certain. Digitized by GOOGLE

- A. 1. Was machst bu ba?—Ich schreibe einen Brief ab. 2. Wann kommt die Post an?—Punkt neun Uhr Morgens. 3. Warum steht er noch nicht auf?—Weil er noch glästt. 4. Halten Sie auch Ihr Ber-sprechen?—Verlassen Sie sich brauf. 5. Berhält es sich benn wirklich so?—Es nuß wohl wahr sein, da wir alle übereinstimmen. 6. Lassen Sie uns eilen?—Warum?—Weil es schon sehr spät ist.
- B. 1. While I am looking for my gloves, you may peruse this German newspaper. 2. Where do you stay now?—In the country. 3. Next year we are going to the world's Exhibition in Paris. 4. The earth moves round the sun in 365 days. 5. This very minute we have received a telegram. 6. What French grammar are you using now?—We are using an historical French grammar. 7. This afternoon we shall go for a drive. 8. When does the first mail-train pass?—At half-past ten.

Exercise II. Preterite.

Was machten Sie soeben?—Ich machte meine Aufgabe. Ich las während er arbeitete.

Im Winter las ich jeben Abenb.

Da es regnete, fo las ich jum Zeitvertreib.

Warum lasen Sie nicht?—Ich las

What were you doing just now?—
I was doing my exercise.

I was reading whilst he was working.

In winter I used to read every evening.

As it rained, I read for pastime.

Why did you not read?—Why,
I did read.

According to the Comparative Table of German Tenses, p. 34, the German Preterite stands for the English Preterite and Imperfect.

- A. 1. Sahen Sie nicht, daß er verlegen war?—Freilich sah ich es. 2. Wo waren Sie als das Feuer ausbrach?—Ich war eben im Schlafzimmer. 3. Was thaten Sie als Sie in Aachen waren?—Ich trank das Wasser zweimal des Tages. 4. Und wie schweckte es Ihnen?—Ungesähr wie faule Eier. 5. Wie drachten Sie Ihre Zeit zu, wenn das Wetter schlecht war?—Ich spielte Schach. 6. Warum warnten Sie mich nicht bei Zeiten?—Ich warnte Sie ja zu wiederholten Malen.
- B. 1. What were your papils doing just now?—They were translating from English into German. 2. Where were (was) the police when the thief ran away?—A long way off. 3. How did your nieces spend their time at Blackpool?—They used to collect shells. 4. Where were you when the storm broke out?—We were just on the top of the mountain. 5. Why were you hesitating?—Because his conduct inspired (to) us [with] suspicion. 6. How long did you then wait for his arrival?—We waited until half-past nine o'clock when the last train was due.

Exercise III. Compound Tenses.

Different Forms of the Past Participle.

Simple Verbs.

Weak:— gesett, set. Strong:— gegeben, given. Anomalous:-- gebracht, brought.

Compound Verbs.

Inseparable.

Weak:— versehen, forgiven;
Anomalous:— verbracht, spent;

Separable.

Bir find gestern Abend ange-

Bie haben Sie vorige Woche Ihre Zeit jugebracht? Ich habe eine gange Stunde auf

Sie gewartet. Ich bin mit bem Schreiben fertig. I have done writing.

We arrived yesterday evening.

How did you spend your time last week.

I waited for you a whole hour.

The above examples show that in German, as in French, the Perfect often stands for the English Preterite to describe an action simply as past, without any reference to other events past or present.

- A. 1. Warum haben Sie nicht an Ihre Frau Mutter geschrieben?
 —Ich wußte nicht, daß sie einen Brief von mir erwartete. 2. Wie lange hat es heut Worgen geregnet?—Es hat den ganzen Worgen geregnet. 3. Habe ich es Ihnen nicht gesagt?—Ia, das haben Sie in der That. 4. Wo waren Sie in Baris abgestiegen?—In einem Gasthof von erstem Range. 5. Und wie hat es Ihnen dort gesalten?—Gar nicht übel, nur war die Rochnung etwas zu gesalzen. 6. Würden Sie nicht gekommen sein, wenn Sie es gewußt hätten?—Freilich würden wir gekommen sein,
- B. 1. Have you ever been in Italy?—Yes, I spent a whole year in that delightful country.

 2. How long have you been waiting for me?—Half an hour.

 3. How did you spend your time meanwhile?—I read the advertisements in your newspaper.

 4. Have you done copying?—Not yet.

 5. How did you like Berlin?—Not at all.

 6. How long has it been snowing?—Ever since half-past eight o'clock.

 7. Did he not tell her so?—Yes, he told her so several times.

 8. You would have seen it.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

Exercise IV. THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN PRINCIPAL CLAUSES.

(a) 3ch ginge gerne mit Ihnen. Ich murbe gerne mit Ihnen geben. 3ch mare mit Ihnen gegangen.

I would willingly go with you. (I should like to go with you.)

3ch murbe mit Ihnen ge-

I should have gone with you.

Es mare zu munichen... (b) Lange lebe bie Ronigin!

gangen fein.

It were to be wished...

Möge er balb gefund werben ! Möchte er boch genesen!

Long live the queen! May he soon be restored! Oh, that he might recover!

The Subjunctive is used in Principal Clauses-

- (a) as a Conditional, viz., when an action is represented as depending on a contingency or supposition stated in the Dependent Clause (or sometimes simply understood);
- (b) as an Optative, viz., to express a wish, hope, or request; with this difference between the Present and Preterite that the former is used when the realisation of the wish is considered possible, and the latter when the contrary is expected.
- A. 1. Wozu riethest bu in biesem Falle ?- Ich riethe bir ju fchweigen. 2. Wie mare es wenn Gie mich enblich bezahlten ?- Das mare Ihnen wohl febr erwilnscht. 3. Was saaten bie faulen Maabe?-Benn ber Dabn nicht ware, fo burften wir langer ichlafen. 4. Dian bachte taum. baß es möglich fei.

5. Es liefe fich Alles trefflich schlichten, Rönnte man Alles zweimal verrichten.

- 6. Ad, mare Jebermann jo arbeitsam wie er, So gab's im gangen Lande feine Bettler mehr.
- B. 1. He would be in good health, if he were more frugal. 2. Would it not be better to be silent?—Of course. 3. Would you ever have believed it?—No, never. 4. Would you have gone in my place?—Perhaps. 5. I, for my part, should not have done it. 6. May they soon return! 7. I should willingly take you with me. 8. Oh, if I had had (had I) money enough! 9. We would willingly go with them, if we had time. 10. They would have brought their friends with [them], if we had invited them.

Exercise V. THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES.

(a) Er fagt baß er frank fei. Er fagt er sei krank. Er gestebt (gestant) baß er es gethan habe. Er gestebt (gestant) er habe es gethan,

(b) Er zweifelt (zweifelte), baß es wahr fe i.

Mein Bater will, baf ich es thue.

Ehre Bater und Mutter, auf bag du lange lebe st auf Erben.

(c) Ich würde es thun, wenn ich Zeit hätte.

> Ich hätte es gethan, wenn ich Beit gehabt hätte.

He says (that) he is ill.

He confesses (confessed) he has (had) done it (see Obs.).

He doubts (doubted) if it is (were) true.

My father will have me do it (lit. will that I do it).

Honour thy father and thy mother that thou mayest live long on the earth.

I should do it if I had time.

I should have done it, if I had had time.

The Subjunctive is used in Dependent Clauses-

(a) to express an *indirect statement* (oratio obliqua), viz., when the statement of another is reported not exactly as it was delivered—in the *first* person—but indirectly, in the *third* person.

Obs.—An indirect statement in German—contrary to English usage—is put in the Tense which would be used if the statement were direct:—

Direct. Indirec

Er sagt :— Ich bin verantwortlich. Er sagt er sei (ho is) verantwortlich. Er sagte :— Ich verantwortlich. Er sagte er sei (ho was) verantwortlich.

- (b) if the Principal Clause expresses an Uncertainty or Supposition, Purpose or Result.
- (c) to express a Condition (in the Pret. or Pluperfect) on which the accomplishment of the action in the Principal Clause depends,
- A. 1. Was hat er Sie gefragt?—Er fragte mich wer ich sei. 2. Was haben Sie ihm geantwortet ?—Ich antwortete ich sei in Matrose. 3. Warum warteten Sie nicht?—Wir glaubten Sie hätten uns vergeffen. 4. Was sagten bie Leute?—Sie sagten Sie bürften uns nicht hineinsassen. 5. Warum gehst du nicht nach Sause?—Ich ginge gerne nach Hause, wenn ich nur durfte.
- B. 1. My nephew writes to me that he is ill. 2. They assured me that it was true. 3. They asked me who I was. 4. It is said (Man iagt) she was the cause of his misfortune. 5. She says her brother has arrived. 6. Our master wishes me to answer at once. 7. We should go if we had time. 8. We should have gone if we had had time.

Exercise VI. THE IMPERATIVE.

Auxiliary Verbs.

to have.

to be.

to become.

Infinitive :— Imperat. Sing. :—	haben habe	, fein´ fei	werbe werbe		
Infinitive :— Imperat, Sing. :—	Weak Simple. to wait, warten warte		et, to atte n aufwe	Separable. to attend on. aufwarten warteauf	
	Strong	g Verbs.			
	I.	I. III.	v.	VI.	
(a	& b) c	& II. & IV.	(a & b)	(a & b)	

bite, offer, to sing, break, drive. begin; give; fall; stay; pour. fingen brechen fabren beifen bieten Infinitive:beginnen geben fallen bleiben gießen finge beginne biete brich fabre beifie Imperat. Sing. :gi(e)b falle bleibe gieße

> Rein gehalten * bein Gewand, Rein gehalten Mund und Hand, Rein bas Kleib von Erbenput, Rein von Erbenschmutz die Hand; Sohn, die äußte Reinlickfeit Ift ber Innern Unterbfand! +

- * Obs.—In German the Past Participle is very often used in the sense of the Imperative.
- A. Proverbs:—1. Bete als hülfe tein Arbeiten, arbeite als hülfe tein Beten. 2. Erst besinn's (abbr. of es), bann beginn's. 3. Thue Recht und schene Niemand. 4. Sieh auf dich und die beinen, barnach schilt mich und die meinen. 5. Wer ba steht, sehe zu, daß er nicht falle. 6. Sage nicht Alles was du weißt, aber wisse immer was du sagst.
- 7. Sieh, ba liegt ein Stück von einem Hufeisen, beb' es auf und fleck es ein. 8. Bringen Sie unsere Briefe mit. 9. hier laßt uns ausere Belte aufschagen. 10. Gehab' bich wohl (Lebewohl), mein Freund.
- B. 1. Give me a glass of wine. 2. Do not speak so loud. 3. Let us stay here. 4. See there, what a beautiful rainbow! 5. Take this piece of bread and break it. 6. Help me (Dut). 7. Do not throw your money away. 8. Do not read so many novels. 9. Do not forget me (Gen). 10. Eat a little of this excellent cheese. 11. Copy this exercise at once. 12. Do not give up your undertaking.

[†] Compare the English Proverb : Cleanliness is next to godliness.

Exercise VII. THE INFINITIVE WITHOUT 3u.

(a) Das Schwimmen ftartt bie Glieber.

Geben ift feliger als nehmen.

Die erfte Wirfung bes Litgens ift Migtrauen.

(b) Bir können tanzen, Er kann es thun. Der General ließ bie Stabt bestürmen, Sie haben steben milsen. Bir sehen bie Sterne leuchten, Ich lerne zeichnen. Swimming strengthens the limbs.

To give is more blessed than to receive.

The first effect of lying is distrust.

We can dance.
He knows how to do it.
The general ordered the town to be stormed.
They had to stand.
We see the stars shining.
I learn drawing.

The pure Infinitive (without zu) is used-

(a) substantively (with or without Article) as the Subject or Predicate of a sentence, also in the Genitive Case as the complement of a Noun;

(b) as the Complement of an Auxiliary Verb of Mood; and of the following Verbs (mostly Verbs of Perception):—

fühlen, to feel.
bören, to hear.
lenn, to learn.
lenn, to learn.
lehen, to see.
gehen, to go.
leißen, to bid.
lefien, to let.
machen, to make.
nennen, to call.
bleiben, to remain.

- A. 1. Haben Sie ihn fingen hören (§ 51, Obs.)?—Singen nicht, aber schreien. 2. Schwimmen Sie gerne?—Ja, bas Schwimmen ist mein größtes Bergnügen. 3. Wollen Sie mit mir spazieren gehen?—Rein, vor acht Uhr barf ich nicht ausgehen. 4. Wann werden Ihre Kinder schlafen gehen?—Um ein viertel auf zehn. 5. Wann lernt man seine Freunde tennen?—Benn man im Unglüd ist. 6. Warum wollen Sie mir nicht antworten?—Schweigen ist ja auch eine Antwort. 7. Hörtest du nicht bie Balten trachen?—Ja, und ich sab Schiff sinken.
- B. 1. We heard you talk. 2. To err is human. 3. Necessity teaches the lame [man] to dance, 4. Have you been able to see him. 5. They went for a walk. 6. At what o'clock shall you go to bed (to sleep)?—At seven. 7. I had been obliged to leave this town. 8. Do you know this man?—Yes, we have learned to know him. 9. Speaking is silver, silence is gold. 10. Let us go for a walk together.

Exercise VIII. THE INFINITIVE WITH 31.

(a) Es ift Zeit nach Hause ju It is time to go home. geben.

Er bat nichts au effen.

Es ift leicht zu fagen, aber ichmer zu thun.

(b) Er begann fogleich grifprechen,

Es fängt an febr ftart gu regnen.

(c) Es ift allerbings zu bebauern. Ich habe noch zwei Briefe zu

Ich habe noch zwei Briefe gi

(d) Man ift um zu leben. Helft euch felbst anstatt zu betteln.

Wir waren gerabe baran bie Rifte zu öffnen.

He has nothing to eat.

It is easy to say, but difficult to do.

He began immediately to speak.

It begins to rain very fast.

It is of course to be regretted.

I have still two letters to write.

One eats in order to live. Help yourself instead of begging.

We were just about to open the box.

The Infinitive with zn stands (generally as in English with to)—
(a) as a complement of a Noun or Adjective (Cp. Lat. Supine: horribile dictu);

(b) as a complement after all Verbs, other than Auxiliary Verls

of Mood and Verbs of Perception; see 7th Lesson;

(c) after the Auxiliary Verbs, haben and fein, to express necessity or possibility (Cp. Lat. Gerundive: Laudanda est virtus);

(d) after the Prepositions:—um, in order; some, without; autitt (fatt), instead of; baran, (compd. of an bem), about.

A. 1. Beldes ift bas beste Mittel um alt ju werben ?—Mäßigkeit. 2. haben Sie nicht Luft sich hier aufzuhalten ?—Doch, zuerst habe ich aber noch eine Bestellung zu verrichten. 3. Gibt es hier etwas Interessantes zu sehen ?—Ja, eine schöne Gemälbesammlung. 4. Er will auf meinen Rath nicht hören.—Nun, wem nicht zu rathen ift, bem ift auch nicht zu helsen.

6. Ich fühle Muth, mich in die Welt zu wagen, Der Erbe Weh, der Erbe Glüd zu tragen, Mit Stürmen mich herum zu schlagen, Und in des Schiffbruchs Knirschen nicht zu zagen.

B. 1. We have no time to lose. 2. We must eat in order to live, but we must not live in order to eat. 3. I have a mind to rise early to-morrow. 4. Was there anything curious to see in that town?—Yes, a very old cathedral. 5. Let us work instead of talking! 6. I will see you to-morrow. 7. I wish to see you. 8. I shall see you. 9. A peasant went with his son in order to see if the corn was (Exerc. V., Obs.) ripe. 10. They have yet three pages to translate.

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Exercise IX. AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD. See §§ 51-52.

Bollen :-

Willst du kommen ober nicht? Was wollen Sie für Ihr Pferb?

Wollen Sie Bier ober Bein?

Er will in Amerita gewesen sein. Er fei wer er wolle,

Sollen :-

Du follft beinen Nächsten lieben. Er hatte längft fcreiben follen.

Das Haus soll verkauft werben.

Wenn es regnen follte. Er foll febr gelehrt fein.

Müffen :-

Alle Menschen müffen sterben. Ich muß fort (elliptical). Es mußte sich gerabe so fügen... Er muß wol krank sein. Will you come or net?
What do you want for your horse?
What will you take, beer or wine?
He gave he has been in America.

He says he has been in America. Whoever he may be.

Thou shalt love thy neighbour.

He ought to (should) have written long since.

The house is (appointed) to be sold.

If it should rain.

He is said to be very learned.

All men must die.
I must leave (go away).
Chance would have it so...
He must be ill.

- A. 1. Wiffen Se warum er uns nicht hat besuchen wolsen?— Nein, bas weiß ich nicht. 2. Was wollt ihr?— Wir wolsen effen und trinken. 3. Du hättest bei uns bleiben sollen.— Allerdings, aber ich habe eine Bestellung ausrichten milsen. 4. Was soll ich damit (ellipt. thun, understood)?— Das geht mich nichts an. 5. Was soll bas heißen?— Sch kann es Ihnen nicht sagen. 6. Was willst du door lellipt. machen, thun, understood)?— Ich möchte gern die Merkwürdigkeiten besichtigen. 7. Sage mir wo du hin willst?— Nach Hause will ich jett.
- B. 1. They are said to be very ambitious. 2. Do you know that their house is to be sold by auction?—No, I did not know it. 3. If it should freeze, I shall buy a pair of skates. 4. Your young niece has not been willing to accompany us. 5. She must have been prevented. 6. They ought to have told me that. 7. I should have been obliged to sell my horse, if I had left the country. 8. We had to repeat all that (what) we had said. 9. I was just about to go out when he came.

Exercise X. AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD (continued).

Rönnen :-

Er fann febr gut reiten. Rönnen Sie beutsch (ellipt. fprechen, 2c., understood)? Er fann fommen wann er will. Ich fann nicht bafür. Bir fonnen nicht umbin zu bemerten...

He can ride very well. Do you know German?

He may come whenever he likes. I cannot help it. We cannot but observe...

Mögen :-

Er mag bereinkommen. Ich mag biefen Wein nicht. Ich möchte gerne wiffen. Er möchte gern mit Ihnen fprechen.

He may come in.
I don't like this wine.
I should like to know.
He wants to speak to you.

Dürfen :-

Sie bürfen es nur fagen. Er barf fich nicht betlagen.

Darf (bürfte) ich fragen? Es dürfte wirklich wahr sein. Darf man hier fischen? You have only to speak.

He has no reason (cause) to complain.

May (night) I ask?

It might really be true.

Are people allowed to fish here?

- A. 1. Warum haben Sie keinen Wein trinken bürfen?—Weil ich bas Fieber hatte. 2. Was sagte Stauffacher zu bem Landvogt?—Das bürft ihr nicht, das darf der Kaiser nicht. 3. Warum haben Sie nicht im Fluße sischen dürfen?—Das darf ich Ihnen nicht sagen. 4. Haben Sie nicht ausreiten mögen?—Nein, bei solchem Wetter bleibe ich lieber zu hause. 5. Sollte ich mich brein ergeben?—Ia freilich, was man nicht andern kann, soll man ertragen. 6. Wollen Sie mich ein Stülck Wegs begleiten?—Es dürste wol zu spat sein. 7. Ich wollte du dürftest mit mir gehen.—Ia, wenn ich nur dürste!
- B. 1. Are people allowed to hunt in this forest?—No, but you may walk through it.
 2. Does he like to dance?—No, but he is very fond of hunting.
 3. You have not cause to lament.
 4. They have not been allowed to take a ride.
 5. We don't like these fishes.
 6. I could not but complain of his conduct.
 7. I should like to write to him about it.
 8. May we ask whether you will accompany us?

Exercise XI. AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD (continued).

Laffen :---

Lagt uns nach Hause geben! Erläßt (ließ) bie Rlafche fallen. Laft mich bir fagen. Sie läßt fich betrügen. Der General läßt* Die Stadt befdiefen. 3ch laffe meine Bücher in Leipzig binben. Sie läßt * mich marten. Er läßt fich leicht rühren. Das läßt fich boren ! Es läßt fich nicht läugnen. Es läßt fich benten. Laf bas (fein)! Er ließ * ibn bestrafen. 3d laffe ibn bolen. Er läßt es fich febr angelegen Let us go home! He drops (dropt) the bottle. Let me (allow me to) tell you. She allows herself to be cheated. The general orders the town to be shelled. I get (have) my books bound in Leipzig. She keeps me waiting. He is easily moved. That is something like! It cannot be denied. It can easily be imagined. Let it alone! He had him punished. I send for him. He is very anxious about it.

A. 1. Bo hast bu bir de Daare schneiben lassen?—Beim Daarsschneiber (Friseur). 2. Warum ließen Sie ihn so lange warten?— Beil ich nicht früher habe kommen können. 3. Bo haben Sie Ihre neuen Kleiber machen lassen?—Ich habe sie in London machen lassen. 4. Bitte, laß mich beine französische Uebersetzung sehen!—Ich darf sie nicht sehen lassen. 5. Exinnerst du dich noch der Berba welche die Eigenheit haben, daß sie die Instinitiosom statt des Particips annehmen wenn sie mit einem andern Instinitiv in Berbindung treten?—Ia freilich, ich habe dieselben zum leichtern Memoriren in Reime gebracht. 6. Ei, so laß boch bören!—

Dürfen, tonnen, follen, Mögen, muffen, wollen, Belfen, heifen, feben, boren Laffen,—und oft lernen, lehren.

B. 1. Let us persevere! 2. I have ordered a pair of boots to be made. 3. You have let the fire go out. 4. Why did you keep him waiting so long?—I could not help it. 5. That cannot be done. 6. If you will not obey, I shall have you punished. 7. Do not,drop this inkstand. 8. I have sent him word not to come. 9. We have ordered the house to be repaired. 10. He has only to speak. 11. We cannot help it. 12. Are people allowed to bathe in this river?

^{*} Comp. the French constructions with faire:—Le général su bombarder la ville; Je fais relier mes livres, &c.

Exercise XII. PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

(a) Der reifenbe Raufmann (Gen. bes reisenben R.'s). Ein in Rufland reifender Raufmann.

Der Reisenbe. Gin Reisender.

G. bes (eines) Reifenben.

- (b) Das Rind tam weinenb nach Saufe.
- (c) Das zu lefenbe Buch. Ein zu lefenbes Buch.

The travelling merchant.

A merchant travelling in Russia.

The traveller. A traveller.

Of the (a) traveller; &c.

The child returned home weeping.

The (a) book to be read (Cp. Lat. liber legendus).

In German the use of the Pres. Participle is generally limited to the following cases:—(a) as an Adjective used attributively (but not predicatively); (b) as an Adverb; and (c) as a Future Passive preceded by an (Gerundive).

- N.B.-In cases where the English Participial construction does not correspond with the German, bear in mind that the English Verbal form in -ing does duty for (1) the old Infinitive in -an, (2) the old Imperf. Part. in -end, and (3) a Verbal Noun in -ung. (See Abbott's Shakespeariun Gram. § 372.)
- (d) The merchant is travelling (Active). The ship is building (Passive).
- (e) Swimming strengthens the limbs. The pleasure of seeing you. The art of building. The building of ships.
- (f) I hear a bird singing. He intends staying here. We insist upon doing it ourselves. We insist upon your doing

Der Raufmann reift (ift auf ber Reife).

Das Schiff wirb gebaut (iff im Bau begriffen).

Das Somimmen ftartt bie Glieber.

Das Bergnügen Sie ju feben.

Die Bantunft. Der Schiffban.

3d bore einen Bogel fingen. Er bat vor bier ju bleiben. Wir bestehen barauf* es felbst gu thun.

Wir bestehen barauf, bag Gie es felbft thun.

^{*} Obs. — If the first Verb requires a Preposition other than zu, then this Preposition coalesces with the Adv. ba [§ 30, (3)], the compound standing as an expletive antecedent of the dependent clause; literally-We insist thereon it ourselves to do; or-if the dependent Verb has a different Subject—We insist thereon that you it yourselves does by

(g) Supper being ready, we sat down.

The citizens, having no arms, were defenceless. Saying this, he went out.

Having said this, he went out.

Da bas Nachteffen fertig war, festen mir uns.

Die Bürger, bie feine Waffen hatten, waren wehrlos.

Während (Indem) er dies fagte, ging er binaus.

Radbem er bies gefagt hatte, ging er hinaus.

The above examples show that the English Verbal form in -ing must be rendered in German, according as it is a Participle or Gerund, by—

(d) the Indicative Active or Passive,

(e and f) the Infinitive or Supine, see Lessons 7 and 8.

(g) a dependent Adverbial Clause introduced by the Conjunctions als, während, indem, nachdem (to express time); da, weil, indem (to express cause or manner); or an Adjective Clause introduced by a Relative Pronoun.

A. 1. Wohin rennen Sie so schnell?—In die Wilhelmsstraße wo ein haus brennt.

2. Bas saben Sie bort?—Ein nie zu vergessendes Schauspiel.

3. Ermilbet Sie diese ewige Schreien nicht?—Ja, man möchte aus der haut sahren.

4. Bas sitt ein Kichern ist das?—Ich fann es Ihnen nicht sagen.

5. Darf er jett fortgehen?—Nein, da er noch nicht fertig ift, muß er bleiben.

6. Worin besteht das wahre Gild?—Darin daß man mit seinem Schicksall zufrieden ist.

Das kleine Wort:—Ich muß, Ift boch von allen Nüffen, Die Menschen knaden müffen, Die allerhärtste Nuß.

B. 1. Do you like reading?—Yes. 2. We are not ashamed of having done it. 3. Being ill, he could not come. 4. Having no money, he has no friends. 5. We saw it when passing the street last evening. 6. Silently they were listening to me. 7. Being always on the alert, the enemy managed to surprise us. 8. Who has bid him come?—Nobody. 9. We are conscious of having done our duty. 10. We are proud of being Englishmen. 11. They went away without (ohne baß with the Finite Verb) our knowing it. 12. We are tired of waiting for them. 13. Having nothing pressing to do, we intend spending a week in Paris.

Exercise XIII. PAST PARTICIPLE.

(a) Die verlorene Gelegenheit. Der Gesandte. Ein Gesandter. Sie kamen Alle, ausgenommen ber Jüngste. Ein von Jedermann geachteter Bürger.

(b) Er tam in aller Gile gelaufen. Auf feinen Stab gestützt. Rach gethaner Arbeit ift gut ruben. Das beißt bie Söslichkeit zu weit getrieben.

Proverbs:-

Wie gewonnen, so zerronnen. Gesagt gethan. Jung gewohnt alt gethan.

Frisch gewagt ist halb gewonnen.

The lost opportunity.
The envoy. An envoy.
They all came, except the youngest.
A citizen esteemed by everybody.

He came running in great haste.

Leaning on his staff.

It is sweet to rest after labour done.

That is (I call that) comming

That is (I call that) carrying politeness too far.

Lightly come, lightly go.
No sooner said than done.
What is bred in the bone will
never come out of the flesh.
Fortune favours the brave. Well
begun is half done.

The Perfect Participle is used (a) as in English—attributively, predicatively, or absolutely, (b) instead of the English Pres. Part., after the Verbs, bleiben, to remain; former, to come; heißen, to be called, &c.

A. 1. Was glänzt ist für den Augenblick geboren, Das Aechte bleibt der Rachwelt unverloren. 2. Dreifach ist der Schritt der Zeit:— Zögernd kommt die Zukunst hergezogen, Pfeilschnell ist das Jetzt entslogen, Ewig still steht die Bergangenheit.

B. 1. The hussars came riding at full speed. 2. A lost opportunity is not easily found (say—finds itself) again. 3. A man despised by all honest people. 4. That is not keeping word faithfully. 5. The lion remained standing before the slave Androcles. 6. Rome was not built in a day. 7. We rely upon you keeping your promise. 8. Being tired, we sat down. 9. The earth produces, without being cultivated, plants of every kind. 10. Manlius was condemned to be thrown down from the Capitol. 11. The French Protestants who had been compelled to leave their native country established manufactories in several countries.

Exercise XIV. SEPARABLE AND INSEPARABLE VERBS.

See §§ 57 and 58.

Ich fiberfete eine Obe von Horaz.

3ch fete beute von Liverpool nach Birtenheab über.

Uebergeben wir biefe Stelle. Gin ganges Regiment ging jum

Feinde liber. Wir unterhalten uns fehr gut.

Wir halten das Glas unter die Flasche. Es flag ein Ragel 211m Fenster

Es flog ein Bogel jum Fenfter berein.

Der Stein rollte ben higel berab.

I am translating an ode of Horace.

I shall cross over to-day from Liverpool to Birkenhead. Let us skip this passage.

A whole regiment went over to the enemy.

We amuse ourselves very well. We hold the glass under the bottle.

A bird flew in at the window.

The stone rolled down the hill.

A. 1. Komme boch herauf, Karl!—Ich will lieber warten bis bu herabkommst. 2. Bo gehen Sie hin?—Bo Sie herkommen. 3. Barum rufft bu ihn nicht herbei?—Er ist ja bavongelausen. 4. Wieberhole biese schölle !—Ich habe sie schon breimal wieberholt. 5. Bann kehren Sie wieber heim?—In Beihnachten kehre ich heim. 6. Gehen Sie ihr boch entgegen!—Sie sehen ja baß ich mich auschieße ihr entgegenzugeben. 7. Uebersetzelt bu gerne vom Englischen ins Lateinische ?—Rein, lieber übersetze ich vom Lateinischen ins Englische.

B. 1. We were translating a letter from German into French.

2. The enemy crossed (set over) the river.

3. I amused myself very well.

4. Come down stairs immediately.

5. A heavy avalanche rolled down the slope of the mountain.

6. Omit this tedious chapter.

7. Who are you, and where do you come from?

8. Let us go in before they come out.

9. During the night the enemy crossed (set over) the river.

10. Turn that brawler out at once.

11. Do not go there, rather come here.

12. Several swallows flew out of the window.

13. Have you signed the petition?—No, I do not think (believe) I shall sign it.

14. We heard the guests come up-stairs.

Exercise XV. PASSIVE VOICE. See § 54.

In the use of the Passive Voice in German distinguish carefully between—

Passive Imperfect implying the actual progress of an action endured, and

Passive Perfect implying the full accomplishment of an action endured:

Imperf. :- 3ch werbe betrogen.

Perfect :- 3ch bin betrogen. Imperf. :- Das Saus wirb

Imperf.:—Das Haus wird (wurde) gebaut.

Perfect :- Das Haus ist (war) gebaut.

Imperf.:-Die Thore werben (murben) geschlossen.
Perfect:- Die Thore find

Perfect:— Die Ehore sind (waren)geschlossen.

I am being deceived (now).

I am deceived.

The house is (was) building (being built).

The house is (was) built (finished).

The gates are (were) being closed.

The gates are (were) closed

Impersonal Passive.

Es wirb um zehn Uhrt zur Kirche Um zehn Uhr wird geläutet. Es wirb mir nachgefett. Es wurde ihm erlaubt zu geben. 35m wurde erlaubt zu geben. They ring the bells for church at 10 o'clock.

I am pursued.

He was permitted to go.

(already).

In German, only Verbs which govern the Accusative may be used in the Personal Passive Voice; instead of it the Impersonal Passive (with or without es) may be employed, the indirect Object of the Verb remaining as in the Active Voice:—

Active:— Passive:—

Man sett mir nach. Es wird mir (or Mir wirb) nachgesetzt.

- A. 1. Warum wurde der Stlave jum Tode verurtheilt?—Beil er seinem herrn entlausen war. 2. Wird hier beutsch gesprochen?—Ia, hier spricht man deutsch. 3. Bon wem wurden die Quellen des Nils entbeckt?—Bon englischen Reisenden. 4. Burde Ihnen erlaubt zu bleiben?—Nein, im Gegentheil, es wurde mir verboten zu bleiben. 5. Burde er nicht schwer verwundet?—Ia, es wurde sogleich nach dem Arzt geschickt.
- B. 1. The slave was pursued. 2. That is not to be expected.

 3. Are you allowed to do that ?—No, we are strictly forbidden to do it. 4. Do you know that you are looked for everywhere?—No, I did not know it. 5. We were promised great things. 6. Is the new German-English dictionary already printed?—No, but it is being printed now. 7. When will it be published?—It would have been published already, if the binder had been more expeditious. 8. I was ordered to translate three pages.

Exercise XVI. IMPERSONAL VERBS. See § 53.

Es läßt fich nicht leugnen.

Es fragt fich ob ... Es wohnt fich bier gang bequem.

Wie gefällt es Ihnen hier? Es gefällt mir hier ganz gut. Es traf sich bag wir zusammen antamen.

Es wurde die ganze Racht getanzt (15th Lesson).
Setzt wird gelesen!
Es ift mir gelungen.
Mir ift nicht wohl zu Muth.
Wir wird warm.

Es gingen brei Jäger auf bie Jagb.

Es liegt mir baran... Es finb nun brei Jahre. Es fehlt an Gelb. There is no denying it (it cannot be denied).

The question is whether...
It is very comfortable to live

How do you like this place? I like this place very well. We chanced to arrive together.

There was dancing the whole night.

Now we are going to read!

I have succeeded.

I do not feel well.

I begin to feel warm.

Three hunters went hunting.

I am anxious... It is now three years since. Money is wanting.

A. 1. Ift es Ihnen gelungen ihn zu überzeugen ?—Noch nicht, aber es freut mich zu sehen, daß es ihn reut.

2. Was gibt es Neues hier?—Es ift ein großes Unglild geschehen.

3. Warum ist Ihnen so bang zu Muthe?—Ach, ich weiß nicht wie es kommt, aber es ahnt mir ein Unglild.

4. Es schläfert mich, darf ich schlafen gehen?—Es ist mir ganz einerlei.

5. Fehlt es am Wind, so greife zum Ruber.

6. Es zittert ber Steg, Es bonnern die Höhen, Nicht grauet bem Schützen Auf schwindlichtem Weg! 7. Mit einem Herren sieht es gut,

Der, was er befohlen, auch selber thut!

B. 1. There are people who are not pleased with this place.

2. We do not feel comfortable in this house.

3. Has he succeeded in translating this chapter from English into French?—No, he has not succeeded.

4. That can easily be done.

5. Has it not been very cold?—Yes, it has been freezing.

6. The question is whether he will be punished or not.

7. I wonder how you can ask.

8. That is all the same to them.

9. Methinks you will not succeed.

10. We are very sorry (that) you cannot come.

11. Water was wanting.

12. We were anxious to see you.

Exercise XVIL REFLECTIVE VERBS. See § 55.

Es verfteht fich (cela s'entend).

Das wird fich ich naufflären. Bom fichern Bort läßt fich's gemächlich rathen. Ich begnilge mich bamit. Sie irren fich. Er berftebt fich auf Alles.

Worum banbelt es fich?

It is understood (a matter of course).

That is sure to be cleared up.

Safe in the port it is easy to advise.

I am satisfied with it.

You are mistaken. He is skilled in everything. What is the question about?

In German, as in French, a great many Verbs are used reflectively, which in English are rendered by the Passive Voice.

N.B.—Reflective Verbs take either—

(a) an Accusative of the Person affected by the action, and a Gentive of the Object of the Action:—

3ch erinnere mich beffen.

I recollect it.

or (b) an Accusative of the Thing, and a Dative of the Person:—

Du bibest bir was Großes ein.

You fancy yourself mightily great.

- A. 1. Gewöhne bich frühzeitig bich zu beherrschen!—3ch bestrebe mich Ihrem guten Rathe zu folgen. 2. Wie besindet sich Ihre Fräulein Schwester?—3ch habe mich beut Morgen nach ihrer Gesundheit ertundigt. 3. Erinnern Sie sich noch des Mährchens von den sieben Raben?—3a freilich, ich ergöhe mich noch oft es wieder zu lesen. 4. Das junge derrechen bildet sich was ein!—3a, man möchte sich frank lachen. 5. Nehmen Sie sich in Acht!—3ch danke sehr, aber ich fürchte mich vor Niemand. 6. Läßt sich das beweisen?—Das versteht sich.
- B. 1. The earth moves round its axis. 2. The delight of the good old man cannot be described. 3. I still remember how we lost our way in the dark forest. 4. How do you do?—I am very well. 5. We are preparing to accompany him on his journey. 6. Next month we shall betake ourselves to the country. 7. Where have you met him?—I have met him at Cologne. 8. You must be very tired, sit down beside us. 9. How I long to see you again. 10. The question now is to find the shortest way home.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Exercise XVIII. Mixed Declension. See §§ 13 and 14c.

A. 1. Bitte, wie heißen Sie?—Erinnern Sie sich benn meines Namens nicht mehr? 2. Wo haben Sie Ihre erste Studien gemacht?—In ben Symnasien von Berlin und Dresden. 3. Bon welchen Kausseuten ift die Aede?—Bon den Kausseuten von Benedig. 4. Liegt Ihnen das am Herzen?—Ja freilich, es ist mir eine Herzensangelegenbeit. 5. Weshalb wurden die Walbensper verfolgt?—Um ihres Glaubens willen. 6. Welche Hauptwörter bilden ihren Genitiv auf *ens?

Friebe, Funte, Fels und Name, Glaube, Saufe, Wille, Same.

B. 1. Bees are very interesting insects, are they not?—So they are (that are they). 2. These words are not to be found in any dictionaries. 3. At these words he turned pale. 4. We grow these plants only for the sake of the seed. 5. The German universities have four faculties. 6. What pretty red ribbons! 7. This edition of Schiller's works consists of twelve volumes. 8. The Maid of Orleans is said to have had visions. 9. There are thousands of insects which escape our eyes. 10. The failure of these banks has ruined several respectable merchants.

Exercise XIX. DECLENSION OF PROPER NOUNS. See § 16.

- A. 1. Bas für ein Buch lesen Sie ba?—Es ist: "Der Staat Friedrichs des Großen." 2. haben Sie das Leben des Kaisers Alexander gelesen?—Rein, aber des berühmten Goethe's Werke habe ich gelesen. 3. Bem gehören diese prächtigen Forsen?—Sie sind das Besithtum des Grasen von Goeth. 4. Belches ist die größte Stadt von Deutschland?—Berlin, die hauptstadt des Königreichs Preußen. 5. Wer war Otto der Große?—Er war ein Sohn heinrichs des Bogelstellers.
 - 6. Bipin ber Rleine war nicht groß Doch Raris bes Grofen Bater.
- B. 1. Whose son was Charlemagne?—He was a son of Pepin the Short. 2. By whom was the great German reformer protected?—By Frederick the Wise. 3. In the battle of Rossbach the French were defeated by Frederick the Great. 4. Have you ever read the life of Henry the Fourth, King of France?—Yes, that I have. 5. Whose house is that?—It is the house of the Prince of Salm. 6. The code which bears the name of the Emperor Justinian was composed by the most celebrated jurists of his time.

CASES.

Exercise XX. 1. THE NOMINATIVE.

Ein bofer Nachbar ift ein tägliches Unglud.

Mein Freund wird Solbat. Er bleibt mein Freund. Er beifit Karl. A bad neighbour is a daily misfortune.

My friend is becoming a soldier. He remains my friend. [Charles. He is called (his name is)

The Nominative stands either as the Subject of a Clause, or as a Predicate with the Verbs sein, werden, icheinen, bleiben, heißen, 2c.

2. THE ACCUSATIVE.

(a) Ich schreibe einen Brief. Man nennt ihn ben reichsten Mann bes Dorfes.

(b) Ich erinnere mich feiner. Mich hungert. Es hungert mich.

(c) Das Brett ift einen Zoll bid. Ich arbeite ben ganzen Tag. Das Kind war nur einen Monat alt.

(d) Dieser Thee tostet einen Thaler bas Pfunb.

I am writing a letter.

They call him the richest man
in the village.

I remember him. I am hungry.

The board is one inch thick.

I work the whole day.

The child was only one month

This tea costs one dollar a pound.

The Accusative stands-

(a) as an Object after Transitive Verbs of all kinds;

Obs.—Verbs of teaching, naming, calling, &c., take a Double Accusative—one of the Object, and the other of the Complement of that Object.

(b) after many Impersonal Verbs as the logical Subject;

(c) after Adjectives expressing time and space in answer to the questions—when? how long? how far? how great? how deep? whither? &c.

(d) to express price and measure, in answer to the questions—how much? how heavy? how dear?

A. 1. Betrachten Sie ihn als Ihren Freund?—Ia, er ist nub bleibt mein Freund. 2. Wie tief ist das Meer hier?—Nur einen Faden, 3. Gehen Sie ben Berg hinauf?—Ia, besen Aben gehen wir bergauft. Was that Dornröschen im verzauberten Schlosse?—Sie schlieben In verzauberten Schlosse?—Sie schlieben Zauberschlaft (Cognate Acc.). 5. Wie viel kostet Sie bieses Buch?—Es kostet mich nur einen Thaler. 6. Warum haben Sie mich einen Narren gescholten?—Ich bitte Sie um Berzeihung.

B. 1. The writers of the middle ages called Attila the scourge of God. 2. We fought a hot battle. 3. What does he teach you?—He teaches me singing. 4. There was no comfort for him. 5. Leonidas with his three hundred Spartans died a glorious death. 6. How old is your youngest sister?—She is only one day old. 7. How do you sell these grapes?—I sell them half a dollar a pound. 8. The first of January.

Exercise XXI. 1. THE GENITIVE WITH NOUNS.

- (a) Das heer bes Kaisers. Des The emperor's army. Raisers heer.
- (b) Die Liebe Gottes, Die Liebe gu Gott,
- (c) Die Berachtung ber Gefahr.
- (d) Ein Schiller Namens Karl. Ein Gasthof ersten Ranges (or, von erstem Range).

Exceptions:-

- (1) Die Bevöllerung von Paris. Ein Mann von dreißig Jahren.
- (2) Ein Ring von Gold. Ein Mann von Talent. Ein Glas von diesem Weine.
- (%) Ber von euch? Belcher von Beiben? Der Reichste von Men (better than

Der Reichste von Allen (botter than Aller).

(4) Ein Glas Wein. Ein Buch Papier. (5) Der Monat Mai Die Staht

(5) Der Monat Mai. Die Stadt (Universität) Bonn.

The love of God. Our love to God.

Contempt for danger.

A scholar of the name of Charles.

A first class hotel.

The population of Paris.

A man of thirty years of age.

A ring of gold.

A man of talent.

A glass of this wine.

Who among you? Which of the

The richest of all.

A glass of wine. A quire of paper. The month of May. The town (University) of Bonn.

A Noun may be used to qualify another Noun-

(a) as a Possessive Genitive; (b) as a Subjective Genitive; (c) as an Objective Genitive; (d) as a Genitive of Quality.

Exceptions: —The Preposition won with the Dative must be used instead of the Genitive—

(1) with Names of Countries and Places, especially such as do not admit of inflections, and with words whose Gen. Plur. inflection does not sufficiently distinguish them from other cases; (2) with Nouns denoting material or quality in a general or definite sense, and (3) after Pronouns and Numerals used partitively. An attribute remains uninflected if used (4) partitively after a Noun of Measure, Weight, &c.; (5) in apposition to such Nouns as—Striigretid, kingdom; Stabt, town, city; Proving, province, &c.

- A. 1. Ift Ihr Freund ein Mann von Stande?—Ia freilich, und ein Mann von Ehre dazu. 2. Welche von diesen Schülern haben Ihre Ausgaben nicht gemacht?—Das brauchen Sie kaum zu fragen: Die Trägen, 3. Hat Niemand von ihnen Lust mich zu begleiten?—Doch, mehrere von ihnen möchten Sie gerne begleiten. 4. Was stellt diese Bilbsause vor?—Den Koloß von Rhodus. 5. Was sass sass in dem ersten Buche von Livius?—Die Sage von der Gründung der Stadt Kom.
- B. 1. The town of Bern is now the capital of Switzerland. 2. Is this foreigner a man of position?—Ye3, of very high position. 3. This poor man is [the] father of six children. 4. The University of Leipzig is frequented by more than three thousand students. 5. In the month of May we shall visit the city of Paris. 6. Which of these students deserve a reward?—Not one of them. 7. Has any one of you a mind to drink a glass of this old wine?—Yes, all of us (say—we all).

Exercise XXII. 2. THE GENITIVE WITH VERBS AND ADJECTIVES.

(a) Man hat ihn bes Diebstahls angeklagt.

Der Minister hat ben Beamten seines Amtes entsett.

Er würdigt mich seines Bertrauens.

Erbarme bich unfer. Bergiß mein nicht.

Er bedient sich bessen nicht.
(b) Ich gebenke bes Tages.

(c) Ich bin mich feines Berbrechens bewußt. Er ift Ihres Bertrauens un-

Er ift Ihres Bertrauens unwürdig.

Ich bin bes Weges nicht kundig.

They accused him of theft.

The minister has dismissed the civil officer from his office.

He honours me with his confidence.

Have pity on us. Forget me not.

He does not make use of it. I think of that day.

I feel conscious of no crime.

He is unworthy of your confidence.

I am not acquainted with the way.

The Genitive (along with the Accusative of the Person) stands—

(a) after many Transitive (especially Reflective) Verbs denoting —remembering, depriving, pitying, accusing, enjoying, and the like;

(b) after a few Intransitive Verbs of a similar meaning;

(c) with Adjectives denoting—fulness, consciousness, perception, participation, and their contraries.

Obs.—An Absolute Genitive is often used as an Adverbial phrase of time, place, manner, or cause:—

Scines Meges gefen, to go one's way; bes Morgens, in the morning; bes Membs, in the evening; Meines Wiffens, to my knowledge; Jungers flerben, to die of hunger; &c.

For Prepositions governing the Genitive, see § 66, and Exerc. XXXIV.

- A. 1. Ift biefer Schiller einer Belohnung wilrbig?—Ja, er besteißigt sich ber Wissenschaft. 2. Sind Sie Ihrer Sache sicher?—Reinesweges. 3. Man behauptet er sei bes Berbrechens schulbig!—Diese Behauptung ermangelt aller Wahrscheinlichkeit. 4. hat er sich ihrer Angelegenheit angenommen?—Im Gegentheil, er ist berselben ganz überdrüffig. 5. Warum wurde Themistocles bes Landes verwiesen?—Weil man ihn ehrgeiziger Pläne beschulbigte.
- B. 1. This does not require any proof. 2. The minister assured me of his benevolence. 3. Such (a such) conduct is unworthy of his high rank. 4. Do you remember me?—No, I cannot remember you. 5. He died (of) a sudden death. 6. We no longer require your assistance. 7. You are now rid of a very unpleasant neighbour. 8. The Italian brigands took possession of all our money and our watches. 9. It was hardly worth while to remind him of (an) it.

EXERCISES ON THE DATIVE CASE.

Exercise XXIII. THE DATIVE CASE.

(a) Er fdrieb mir einen langen Brief.

Man nahm mir Alles was ich batte.

(b) Wir bantten unferem Retter.

(c) Mir ware besser ich wäre nie geboren.

(d) Beh mir aus bem Bege.

(e) Seine Hilfe war mir mehr hinderlich als förderlich.

Meine Diener find mir gu-

He wrote (to) me a long letter.

They took from me everything I had.

We thanked our saviour.

It were better for me if I had never been born.

Go out of my way.

His help was more obstructive than serviceable to me.

My servants are devoted to me.

The Dative is the case of the Indirect Object; it stands—

(a) as the Dative of the Person, along with the Accusative of the Thing, after most Transitive Verbs, especially those compounded with the Prefixes—an, ab, anf, ans, bei, bar, ein, mit, nad, vor, su; also after derived Verbs beginning with be, ent, er, ver;

(b) after many Verbs which are Intransitive in German, and Transitive in English; as, banken, to thank; gehormen, to obey; soscen, to follow: &c.

(c) after any kind of Verb, to signify for, for the good of;

(d) to denote the possessor (as in French) instead of the English Possessive Pronoun;

(e) after Adjectives signifying proximity, similarity, utility, fitness, pleasure, friendliness, &c., and their opposites.

niness, pieasure, friendiness, &c., and their opposites.

See also Exerc. XVI. and XVII., Refl. and Impersonal Verbs. For Prepositions which govern the Dative, see §§ 64 and 65, and Exerc. XXXIII.

- A. 1. Hat er Ihnen sein Bergehen eingestanben?—Ia, und er versprach mir Gehorsam. 2. Wie gefällt es bir auf bem Lande?— Sehr gut, ich lobe mir (ethic Dat.) bas Landseben. 3. Was hat bir ber Bar ins Ohr geraunt?—Man solse bie Bärenhaut nicht verkaufen ehe man ben Bären erlegt habe. 4. hier bringe ich bir ein kleines Geschenk!—Ich banke bir. 5. Er scheint mir sehr zugethan zu sein.— Traue bem nicht ber dir schmeichelt. 6. Wollen Sie mir diese Gefälligkeit erweisen?—Es kann mir nur erwilnscht sein Ihnen dienen zu können.
- B. 1. This young man resembles his brother very strikingly.

 2. Trust him who tells you the truth.

 3. The enemy cut off our retreat, and we succumbed to their superior numbers.

 4. They advised us not to follow him.

 5. Do you think he will do us this kindness?—He will anticipate your wishes.

 6. They have escaped a great danger.

 7. This white hat does not fit you at all.

 8. Were you not present at the show?—Yes, but it was very distasteful to me.

Exercise XXIV. VERBS REQUIRING PREPOSITIONS.

Among the numerous Verbs of this class the following deserve special mention as requiring a different Preposition or no Preposition in English:—

Prepositions with the Accusative. benfen an, to think of. mahnen an, to remind of. glauben an, to believe in. fich wenden an, to apply to. zürnen auf, to be angry with. fich berusen auf, to refer (appeal) acten to heed, to pay acht geben auf, attention to. antworten auf, to reply to. verzichten auf, to renounce. sich freuen über (auf), to rejoice at. erstaunen über, to be astonished at. sich beklagen über, to complain of.

to ask for.

fich bewerbenum, to solicit, &c.

bitten (ersuchen)

Prepositions with the Dative. binbern an, to prevent. leiben an. to suffer of. zweifeln an, to doubt (of). mangeln an, to be wanting in. abhangen von, to depend on. bewahren | bor, to protect from. sich fürchten vor, to be afraid of. machen) to appoint. ernennen au, to nominate. mählen J to elect.

(For further details the Student is referred to the Syntax of Prepositions, Exerc. XXXIII. and XXXIV., and to the Dictionary.)

- A. 1. Glauben Sie an Gespenster ?— Nein, so albern bin ich benn boch nicht. 2. Worüber beklagen Sie sich?— 3ch beklage mich über seine Trägheit. 3. Berzichten Sie endlich auf Ihre Ansprücke?— 3a, ich verzichte barauf. 4. Saben Sie vor, Ihre Unternehmen burchzussühren?— Nein, dazu mangelt es mir sowohl an Geld als an Gebuld. 5. Freust du dich nicht über seinen Ersolg?— Bon ganzem Perzen. 6. Wer wurde zum Kaiser von Deutschland erwählt?— Der König von Breusen.
- B. 1. Are you afraid of him?—I am afraid of no one. 2. I long for rest and you long for your fatherland. 3. Will he be appointed to the post?—No, he is too much wanting in discretion. 4. Do you doubt of the truth of this story?—Yes, I doubt of it. 5. The master complains of the bad conduct of the boys of this class. 6. Pay attention to his explanation. 7. What are you thinking of?—I am thinking of my promise. 8. I asked him for his advice, and he advised me to apply to the judge. 9. I am afraid he will not reply to my letter. 10. We rejoice at his advancement.

Exercise XXV. DECLENSION AND COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. See §§ 17—21.

- A. 1. Ift Ihre junge Nichte hübsch?—Ia, sie hat eine sehr schöne Stirn, eine wohlgebildete Nase und große blaue Augen. 2. Ist dieser reiche Herr mildthätig?—Er erweist den Armen viel Gutes, 3. Hat die Natur nicht schon etwas herbstiches?—Leider verwandelt sich das frische Gründ der Blätter schon in ein röhliches Braun. 4. Ist diesenswürdig Ame liebenswürdig?—Sie ist mehr liebenswürdig als hübsch. 5. Wissen Sie ein mehr liebenswürdig als hübsch. 5. Wissen die von dem gestrigen Vorsalle gehört?—Soeben habe ich ihn in der heutigen Zeitung gelesen.
- B. 1. True friendship is only possible between good men. 2. The Roman Emperor Hadrian had such a good memory that he knew the names of all his soldiers. 3. The blind have a quick (fine) ear and a very sensitive touch. 4. Is the harvest of this year as plentiful as last year's?—No, the continual rain has done it great harm. 5. Our unexpected good fortune was too great to be of long duration. 6. Many a brave soldier has fallen in this sanguinary battle: 7. What did the landlord bring?—A bottle filled with red wine.
- 8. Be of good cheer, my dear old friend!

Exercise XXVI. Numerals. See §§ 21-23.

- A. 1. Können Sie mir sagen wamn ber erste Zug nach Köln geht?— Des Morgens um brei Biertel auf sechs. 2. Was sagte Karl ber Fünste in seiner letzten Rebe?—,, Bon meinem siebenten Jahre an habe ich alle meine Gebanken bem öffentlichen Bohle zugewendet; ich habe Deutschland neunmal, Spanien sechsmal, bie Niebersande zehnmal besucht und bin verschiebene Male in Lebensgesahr gewesen. 3. Wann beginnen Ihre Ferien?—Hente liber sechs Bochen. 4. Liegt Ihnen sein Schicklam Derzen?—Sa, was Sie bem Armen Gutes erweisen werde ich zehnsach belohnen. 5. Ist das ein ergiebiger Boden?—Freilich, in guten Jahren trägt er achtzigsältig, ja sogar hundertsältig.
- B. 1. I have read in yesterday's paper of the heroic action of a boy fifteen years of age. 2. Pope Gregory the Thirteenth corrected the Julian calendar, and introduced the Gregorian in 1582. 3. I have not seen your two sisters for a year and a half. 4. What is the origin of the German suffix tel in fractional numbers?—It is derived from the Substantive Zieii which signifies part. 5. Pray wait only ten minutes longer, and I shall be ready.—I have already waited three-quarters of an hour. 6. When will you pay me?—To-day fortnight.

PRONOUNS.

Exercise XXVII. Personal Pronouns. See §§ 24 and 25.

- (a) Sage meinem Bruber bie Tell my brother the truth. Bahrheit. Sage sie ihm. Tell it to him.
- (b) Das missen wir, die wir die We know that, we who hunt Gemsen jagen. the chamois.
- A. 1. Ift das eine Giftpflanze?—Ja, ich bin bessen gewiß. 2. Bitte, erzählen Sie uns eine hübiche Geschichte!—Sehr gerne; es war einmat ein König, derselbe hatte keine Kinder. 3. Kannst du das thun?— Nein, ich kann es (Cp. Fr. Jo no de puis) nicht. 4. Bist du es, heinrich?—Ja, ich bin's. 5. Bas hast du sür diese goldene Kette gegeben?—Ich habe fünf und sechzig Mark dasür (French en) gegeben. 6. Wissigne Sie in meinen Vorschlag ein?—Ja, ich willige dazu (French y) ein. 7. Diese Unternehmung hat mir schwere Opser gekostet!—Ich glaube es dir. 8. Machen Sie ihm meine Empsehungen.
- B. 1. Are you writing to your cousin?—Yes.—Then give (make) my compliments to him. 2. Can they translate that?—Yes, they can. 3. What do you say to it?—I have nothing to say to it 4. Lend me this fishing-red!—I cannot lend it to you, because it does not belong to me. 5. Are you grateful to him?—Yes, for it is to him that we are indebted for everything. 6. How many churches are there in this little town?—There are no less than five of them. 7. The English soldiers attacked the town and made themselves masters of it. 8. Who is this man?—It is he to whom we owe everything. 9. You are proud, and so am I.

Exercise XXVIII. Possessive Pronouns. See §§ 26 and 27.

- A. 1. Warum begaben Sie sich in die Nähe des Besuds?—Um bessen Ausbruch (or den Ausbruch desselben) besser zu beobachten. 2. Weist du auch, daß ich mein ganzes Vermögen verloren habe?—Run, das ist wohl nicht meine, sondern deine, Schuld. 3. Ach, leihen Sie mir doch Ihre Brille!—Bo haben Sie denn die Ihrige? 4. Ich habe meine chie meinige) verloren.—Run, meinetwegen, da haben Sie die meine. 5. Haben Sie Ihre Psicht gethan?—Ia, ich habe das Meinige gethan, thun Sie das Ihrige. 6. Wie besindet sich Ihre Fräusein Schwester?
- B. 1. Please show me your pictures?—My pictures? You mean my father's.—Well, I thought they were yours. 2. This country is ours, for our forefathers have conquered it. 3. [Give] to everyone his own. 4. He is thy neighbour who needs thy help. 5. Defend our cause, and we will defend yours. 6. Give me your hand our cause, and your spend your time?—I spent the day in the circle of my (own) friends. 8. Every man has his hobby, you have yours just as I have mine.

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Exercise XXIX. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

See \$\$ 29 and 30.

- A. 1. Was für Bäume find bas?—Dieser Baum hier ist eine Eiche, und ber ba eine Buche. 2. Welche Thiere haben keine Stimme?—Diesenigen welche keine Lunge haben. 3. Wem hilft das Giüd?—Denen, die sich selbst helfen. 4. Wer ist wirklich reich?—Derzienige ber Jufrieden ist. 5. Belder Jahreszeit geben Sie den Borzug, dem Frühling, oder dem Herbst?—Der Frühling und der Herbst haben beibe ihre Borzüge: bieser gibt Früchte, zener Blüthen. 6. It dieser Wein gut?—Ja, ich kann Ihnen denselben empsehlen.
- B. 1. The works of Schiller are better known than those of Lessing. 2. These are German works, those are French. 3. I really cannot consent to such a deed. 4. I remember that distinctly. 5. She thanked me for warning her (see Exerc. XII., f). 6. We are not at all astonished at that. 7. This book is not for you, take that which lies on my new desk. 8. Is that the truth?—I don't know; he who told you (that) is responsible for it. 9. We are all of the same opinion. 10. He has not paid us a visit these three months. 11. Who (has) made that noise?—He (there) in the blue jacket.

Exercise XXX. Interrogative and Relative Pronouns. See §§ 31 and 32.

- A. 1. Mit was für einem Buche soll ich anfangen?—Mit einem Lesebuch. 2. An was benkst bu, Heinrich?—Ich benke an etwas bas man mir soeben gesagt hat. 3. Wer hat Ihnen bas aufgebunden?— Wilhelm!—Welch ein Aufschneider! 4. An wen benken Sie, mein Fräulein?—Ich benke an ben jungen Offizier, besse Geistesgegenwart die Schlacht entschieden hat. 5. Auf wen war bas gemünzt?—Höchst wahrscheilich auf Sie. 6. Diezenigen auf beren Hilfe du am meisten rechnest, werden vielleicht die ersten sein welche dich im Unglück verlassen werden.
- B. 1. Those are enemies, from whom we have nothing to fear.

 2. With what kind of pens do you write, with steel pens or quills?

 —It is all the same to me. 3. I do not reckon those amongst (unter) my friends, whose fidelity I have not tested. 4. That is something of which you know nothing. 5. There are words which one cannot easily explain, and of which one nevertheless makes frequent use. 6. Whose handwriting is this?—It is evidently a handwriting which cannot be easily imitated (Exerc. XI.).

 7. What kind of newspaper are you reading there?—It is a French newspaper, the leader of which I greatly admire.

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Exercise XXXI. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS. See § 32, G.

- A. 1. Wird in Ihrem Lande viel geraucht?—Ja, bei uns raucht fast Jedermann. 2. Trinken Sie gern Wein?—Nein, nie, von welcher Sorte er auch sei. 3. Freuen Sie sich auf dieses Wiedersehen?—Ja, man ist froh wenn man seine alten Freunde wieder trifft. 4. Hat nicht Jemand geklopft?—Nein, Niemand hat geklopft. 5. Fehlt Ihren Etwas?—Nein, mir sehlt gar nichts. 6. Hat nicht Jeder seine Fehler?—Renne mir irgend einen Wenschen, der ohne Fehler ist! 7. All unser Wissen ist Stilkwerk!—Allerdings, den je mehr man weiß desto mehr sieht man wie wenig man weiß.
- B. 1. That is not everybody's business. 2. Do you know any of these gentlemen?—No, I do not know one of them. 3. One cannot always be on one's (his) guard. 4. One must love one's neighbour as one's self. 5. He is said to be ill. 6. Is it true that he was found dead on the battle-field?—Some one told me so (it). 7. Discontented people are a burden to themselves and to others. 8. People often say what they do not believe. 9. Where do they make the best cheese in Eagland?—Some say in Cheshire, others maintain that Stilton deserves the preference. 10. That is something quite unheard of.

Exercise XXXII. ADVERES. See §§ 59-62.

- A. 1. Ift es angenehm braußen ?— Ja, viel angenehmer als brinnen, 2. Trinken Sie gern frisches Bier?— Ja, aber am liebsten trinke ich alten Rothwein. 3. Waren Sie nicht böchft erstaunt dies zu hören ?— Freilich hat mich diese Nachricht auf's angenehmste liberrascht, 4. Warum kommst du schon zurück?— Ich wollte ins Theater gehen, aber es waren schon so viele Leute da, daß Riemand mehr hinein kommen konnte. 5. Hat der Schiller seine Uebersetzung nicht höchst wortgetren gemacht?— Ja, er hatte sich aus?'s beste vorbereitet. 6. Sie scheinen ärgerlich zu sein?— Das bin ich auch.
- B. 1. He fulfils his duties most conscientiously. 2. Is it very windy out of doors?—Yes, but it is more pleasant than indoors.

 3. I should like to play at chess with you this evening!—With all my heart. 4. We were welcomed in a most friendly manner.

 5. Be sure to come. 6. You have promised it twice, you know!

 7. You can translate that, I suppose! 8. I daresay you will pay me before long. 9. Which language de you like best?—Italian.

 10. Give me a little of it, be it ever so little. 11. Do not fear death; think often of it and be always prepared for it. 12. Do you know where they are?—Yes, but we do not know where they come from, nor where they are going to.

Exercise XXXIII. PREPOSITIONS WITH DATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE. See § 65.

- A. 1. Wann gehen Sie mit Ihrem Freunde nach Hamburg?—Er bleibt zu Hanse; beshalb werbe ich ohne ihn verreisen müssen. 2. Sind Sie ihm nicht auf halbem Wege begegnet?—Ja, er kam mir freundlich entgegen. 3. Dat er Ihrem Besehle gemäß gehandelt?—Rein, im Gegentheil, er hat meinem ausbrücklichen Besehle zuwider gehandelt.

 4. Worin besteht der wesentlichste Borzug des Menschen vor dem Thiere?
 —Darin daß er über die Gegenkände nachdenken kann. 5. Wie gefällt es Ihren in jenem Lande?—Es gestehle mir schon gut, wenn ich mich nur an das Klima gewöhnen könnte.
- B. 1. Have you ever seen Macbeth performed?—Yes, I saw the witches dancing round the cauldron. 2. Have you a knife about you? 3. That is not the custom among us. 4. I recognised her by her (at the) gait. 5. I met him a few days ago at the house of my friend. 6. I am going to the country for a few days. 7. He has set out for the Cape of Good Hope. 8. Your hair smells of tallow. 9. They are very proud of their children. 10. I shall remind you of it. 11. You must not come on a Sunday. 12. Have patience till next week; by that time I can help you.

Exercise XXXIV. Prepositions with Genitive. See § 66.

- A. 1. Sind Sie längs bes Fluses spazieren gegangen?—Ja, trot bes schlechten Betters. 2. Bo zugegen liegt die Stadt Laufanne?—Unfern des Genser See's. 3. Kraft welchen Amtes thun Sie das?—Kraft meines löniglichen Amtes. 4. Bo liegt die Festung Ehrendreitztein?—Oberhalb der Stadt Coblenz. 5. Steht die Kirche innerhalb der Stadtmauern?—Rein, sie steht außerhalb derselben. 6. Sehen Sie zum Fenster hinaus?—Ja, ich sehe daß die Soldaten nach der Stadt laufen.
- B. 1. During the summer I live in the country. 2. We shall leave for London in spite of his objections. 3. Do it for my sake. 4. For heaven's sake, get out of my way (§ 27). 5. He is going to reside in Italy for the sake of his health. 6. He praised me instead of blaming me [Exerc. VIII., (d)]. 7. He will come in place of his brother. 8. Our new villa stands not far from the toll-gate. 9. During this cruel war we had to pay heavy taxes. 10. I was sorry I could not help you on account of my long absence. 11. Inside the town the air is not so pure as out of it. 12. Do it for my sake, if you will not do it for your own.

Exercise XXXV. Co-ordinate Conjunctions.

See §§ 67 and 68.

A. 1. Er muß frant sein, sonst ware er ja gesommen. 2. Es hat seit mehreren Tagen anhaltend geregnet, baber sind die Strafen taum gangbar. 3. Das Better war zu schlecht, barnm (beshalb) blieb ich zu hause. 4. Der Trant schmedt bitter, boch will ich ihn nehmen. 5. hatt' ich boch das nur gewußt!

6. Mit finnenbem Haupt fag ber Kaifer ba, Als bacht' er vergangener Zeiten.

- 7. Es reben und träumen bie Menschen so viel Bon besserr fünstigen Tagen; Rach einem glücklichen golbenen Ziel Sieht man sie rennen und jagen.
- B. 1. You have betrayed me, therefore I do not trust you. 2. He is a very fickle man; sometimes he wants one thing, sometimes another. 3. This morning the trees are covered with rime; consequently it must have been very cold last night. 4. Would I had done it! 5. The vine requires a warm climate; therefore it does not thrive in northern latitudes. 6. This boy is idle and inattentive; besides (aud), he is disobedient. 7. It seems to me that I have (as if I had) seen you before.

Exercise XXXVI. SUB-ORDINATE CONSTRUCTION.

- A. 1. Sage mir wer bei bir war.—Wer bei mir war brauchst du nicht zu wissen. 2. Man weiß nicht woher sie kommt (or Woher sie kommt, weiß man nicht). 3. Ich weiß, baßer bei dir war (or Daßer bei dir war, weiß ich). 4. Ich zweiste ob er bei Sinnen ist (or Ob er bei Sinnen ist, zweisse ich). 5. Man hat mir gesagt, daß er abgereist ist (or ... er sei abgereist). 6. Wer ein Weister werden will (ber) libt sich sich (or Früh idt sich wer ein Weister werden will). 7. Wan war im Zweisel über die Art wie der Krieg gesührt werden sollte. 8. Ich sand ihn wo ich ihn suchte. 9. Gehe woh in die Pflicht dich rust.
- B. 1. He set off as soon as the sun had risen. 2. We used to rejoice when you came home. 3. You are right, if I understand you correctly. 4. He is almost always ill, because he does not live temperately. 5. Being ill, he will not be able to come. 6. He looks as if he were ill. 7. Your reconciliation was too sudden to be sincere (than that it could have been sincere). 8. Even if he had not been ill, he could hardly have come. 9. Pray tell me who was here just now. 10. No one knew where he came from. 11. I am doubtful as to how this is to be done.

Exercise XXXVII. Conjunctions. Recapitulation.

Mur bie Sprache bat ben Menichen menschlich gemacht, inbem fie bie ungeheure Fluth feiner Affecte in Damme einschloß, und ihr burch Worte vernunftige Dentmale fette. Richt bie Leier Amphions hat Stabte errichtet, feine Bauberruthe bat Buften in Garten verwanbelt; bie Grache bat es gethan, fie, bie große Befellerin ber Menfchen; burch fie vereinigten fie fich und foloffen (fie) ben Bund ber Liebe. Gefebe ftiftete fie und verband Gefchlechter; nur burch fie warb eine Befdichte ber Menfcheit möglich. Roch jett feb' ich bie Belben Domer's und fühle Offian's Rlagen, obgleich bie Schatten ber Sanger und ihrer Belben icon lange ber Erbe entflohen finb. Gin bewegter Bauch bes Munbes bat fie unflerblich gemacht und bringt ihre Geftalten vor mich. Bas je ber Beift bes Menfchen ausfann, mas bie Beisen ber Borgeit bachten, fommt, wenn es mir bie Borsebung vergonnt bat, allein burd bie Sprache ju mir. Durch fie ift meine bentenbe Seele an bie Seele bes erften und vielleicht bes letten bentenben Menfchen gefnupft; turg, bie Sprache ift ber Charafter unferer Bernunft, burch welchen fie allein Bestalt gewinnt und fich fortpflangt. -(Berber.)

Account for the position of the Verbs in the above passage.

SHORT STORIES FOR COMPOSITION.

The Clever Starling.

A thirsty starling wanted to (would) drink. Before it stood a bottle with some water in it; yet he could not reach it with his short beak. He would have broken the glass, but it was too thick. Then he tried to upset the bottle; but for that he was too weak. At last by dint of thinking he hit (came) upon a happy idea. He gathered little stones, and threw them into the bottle. By this means the water rose so high that he could reach it with his beak and quench his thirst.

The Influence of Religion.

As the Caliph Hussain, a son of the great Ali, once sat at table, one of his slaves dropped (let fall) a basin of boiling rice on his head. Angrily the caliph looked at the slave, and the latter, trembling and quivering, threw himself down at his feet and spake the following words from (out of) the Koran: "(The) Paradise is prepared for those who restrain their anger and control it." Calmly Hussain answered: "I am not angry." The slave continued in the same verse: "and who pardon those who have offended them."

Hussain, without looking at him, spoke: "I forgive you (Sing.)." The slave went on: "And God loves those above everything who requite evil with good." Hussain kindly stretched out his hand to him: "Well then, rise! I give you your (the) liberty, and four hundred drachmas." Deeply touched, the slave embraced his feet: "O my lord," he exclaimed, "thou art like the noble tree; it lends its shadow, it lavishes its fruit (Pl.) even on him who with (an) audacious arm throws stones against it."

The Slanderer.

Sultan Mahmud was very angry with an officer of his guard for a trifling cause. He ordered him to be seized and to be led to (the) death without delay. The condemned [man], whom this inconsiderate severity made indignant, on going away, called the Sultan a tyrant and a savage. Mahmud, who did not understand him, asked the bystanders what he had said. One of the viziers who pitied the condemned [man] and wished to spare the Sultan a sorrow, began to speak, and alleged that the officer had (Exerc. V.) said: "God loves those who can moderate their anger and pardon unpremeditated offences." The Sultan repented and said: "Well, then, go and tell the guard that I remit (him) his punishment."

One of the bystanding courtiers, however, who was an enemy of the vizier, turned to the Sultan and said: "A servant must not deceive his master, nor conceal the truth. The condemned has abused my Lord, the Sultan, and uttered culpable words against him." Sultan Mahmud looked angrily at the informant: "The vizier's good-natured untruth pleases me better than thy malicious

truth."

The Poodle.

Owing to his good memory, his patience, good-nature, and obedience, the poodle is very docile. He can learn to beat the drum, fire pistols, climb up ladders, and to play comedies with companions. He likes to imitate (§ 62, 63) his masters and is rather proud of it. Continually he looks up to his master and does what he sees him do. If his master looks out of the window, he jumps to his side, puts both paws on the sill, and peeps forth likewise at the beautiful prospect. If his master digs up a plant anywhere, he also begins to scratch with his paws; if his master looks for stones the poodle does the same. Because he sees his master bear a cane and the cook (f) a basket, he also wants to bear one. He carries it cautiously, goes from one person to the other in order to show how clever he is (Exerc. V.); he complacently wags his tail, and at the same time looks contemptuously at (the) other dogs as good-fornothing fellows.

Perseverance of Demosthenes.

- 1. Demosthenes was not descended from the noble families of Athens, from which Cimon, Pericles, and Alcibiades had sprung; his father was the owner of a remunerative manufactory of arms. Early he had lost his father, and his patrimony was squandered by selfish guardians. He was a weak and sickly lad, and was therefore not strictly trained in athletic sports. On that account he became the laughing-stock of his schoolfellows, and received from them all kinds of galling nicknames. In his sixteenth year he heard Callistratus, who had a great reputation, speak in public on the occasion of a quarrel between Athens and Thebes. He was astonished at the power of elequence, and when at the conclusion he heard the general applause and [saw] how the orator was loaded with praises, when he saw the people escort the popular man as in triumph to his home, then in the mind of the youth the resolution was confirmed to compete for the same palm. Now he had no other thought than this, no occupation but to elaborate speeches. With the greatest zeal he studied the works of the great Greek authors, he became an auditor of Plato, and a pupil of Isaeus in oratory.
- 2. Thus prepared, he ventured to appear before the people, but he was hissed and derided. A second attempt did not succeed better. With covered face he ran home to hide his shame. He was followed by his friend Satyrus, an actor. Demosthenes complained of the people, who listened with pleasure to brutal and ignorant men, whilst he, who had almost sacrificed his health to oratory, could win no applause. "You are right," said Satyrus, "but I will remedy the evil, which is the cause of it, if you will recite to me a passage from Sophocles or Euripides." Demosthenes did so immediately, and now the actor repeated the same passage with such a power of action and such vivid expression that Demosthenes though he heard (believed to hear) quite different verses. He understood that he was as yet quite deficient in voice and elocution, and that he must commence an altogether new practice.
- 3. Demosthenes was short of breath and had a weak voice; like Alcibiades he could not pronounce the letter r. All these defects he endeavoured to remedy by uninterrupted exertions. He went to the sea-shere, where the breakers roared the strongest, and endeavoured here to outcry the bluster of the billows. He put pebbles into his mouth and tried to speak distinctly in spite of these obstacles; he went up steep mountains reciting (and recited at the same time) long speeches to accustom his breath to longer power of endurance; he at last took a room below the ground in

which, secluded from all intercourse, he incessantly practised himself before a looking-glass in action, declamation, and play of countenance. Nay, Plutarch relates, (that) Demosthenes, in order to make his own going out impossible, had shaved his head bald on one side. Thus he was fettered for months to his subterranean room, in which he incessantly busied himself with meditations on, and practice in, his art; from which he at last emerged as an accomplished orator to enrapture and govern at his pleasure the very people that had hitherto mocked him. His speeches have excited the admiration of all times. All great orators after Demosthenes have emulated him, but no one has equalled him.

VOCABULARY.

Introduction.—In order to understand the relationship between English and German words, it is necessary to master the phonetic law which regulates the mutation of consonants in the two languages. This law is called *Grimm's Law* after the great German Scholar, Jacob Grimm, who discovered it.

When a word, as, for instance, three, is found in similar forms in different languages, it is natural to account for the differences by saying that the several forms suited the several nations. "Dret," we might say, was easier of pronunciation for the Germans, tree for the Latins, three for the English. This theory has been justified by the collection of a large number of instances of changes differing

similarly in the different languages.

In the example just now mentioned, t, d, and th, which are all consonants pronounced by the action of the tongue on the teeth, are interchanged; and this might suggest that the national preference, when rejecting a consonant, replaces it by some consonant uttered by the same organs as the first. This suggestion is warranted by fact. It has been shown by Grimm that the same words, when found in (1) Sanscrit, Greek, or Latin, (2) Low German (which may be represented by English), (3) High German, exhibit three systematically varying forms, in which three different consonants of the same organ are regularly found.

Classification of Consonants.

I. Consonants can be arranged according to the organs by which they are pronounced: as,

(1) Labials; (2) dentals or palatals; (3) gutturals.

II. They can also be arranged according to the nature of the exit of the sound. The air may be entirely stopped, as in (1) checks; or, some may be allowed to escape, as in (2) breathings; or the air may pass through the nose, as in (3) nasals. To these three classes are added (4) the aspirates, and (5) r and l, which are called trills.

III. Again, of consonants uttered by the same organ, as—

p and b; t and d, one is harder than the other; and this introduces

another distinction:—

(1) hard, (2) soft.

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The following Table will be sufficient to illustrate Grimm's law:-

	Aspirate.	Hard.	Soft.
DENTALS	th ph ch	t p k, c (hard)	d b
ASPIRATES in (2) Los soft Consonants in (3) Hose s	orresponding ow German (ponding igh German ofts in (1)	English), and; and that a are modified nner. The	d the corre
Sanscrit, Greek, Latin Low German (English)	Hard. Aspirate. Soft.	Aspirate. Soft. Hard.	Soft. Hard. Aspirate.
E	xamples.		
DENTALS Sanscr., Gr., or Lat. English	Tres Th ree D rei	Thugater Daughter Tochter	Duo Two Zwei
Sanscr., Gr., or Lat. LABIALS (English High German	Hepta Seven Sieben	Frater Brother (Pruoder 1)	Labi Slip Schleifen
Gut- TURALS 2 Sanscr., Gr., or Lat. High German	· Cor Heart Herz	Hortus Garden (Karten 1)	Amelgein Milk Milch

¹ Old forms.

^{2 (}a) The scarcity of aspirated consonants causes many exceptions. Other causes of irregularity are (b) the degree to which the High Germans have assimilated their language to that of the Low Germans; (c) the combination of consonants, as st, sp, &c., where the s protects the t and p from the change."—ABBOTT and SRELEY'S English Lessons.

Obs.—As the etymologies in this Vocabulary are merely intended to point out the relationship between German and English, and to illustrate the law that underlies the interchange of Consonants in these two languages, only those derivations are given which are calculated to serve this purpose.

According to the plan adopted by Prof. Whitney in his new Gorman-English Dictionary—"English words or parts of words which are historically the same as, or akin with, the Gorman words defined by

them are printed in full-faced black letter; thus-

Wetter, weather; etwas, somewhat.

N B.—Words in parenthesis are not given as equivalents for translating, but as cognates.

I.

ber Punct, point, dot, full-stop-Punkt neun Uhr, on the stroke of nine. bie Post (Pl.=en), post, post-office. bas Bersprechen, promise. Morgens, in the morning. abscriben, to copy. antonmen, to arrive. ausstein, to get (stand) up. halten, to hold, to keep. sid verhalten, to stand, to be the

fich verlaffen, to depend on.

übereinflimmen, to agree.

eilen, to hurry.

wahr, true.

mirflich, indeed.

spät, late.

schon, already.

noch nicht, not yet.

warum? why?

meil (while), because.

brauf (contr. of barauf), upon it.

glove, ber Hanbschub (p. 70, I.). newspaper, tidings, bie Zeitung. country, bas Land. in the country, auf bem Lands. world's exhibition, bie Weltauskellung.

earth, die Erbe. sun, bie Sonne. minute, die Minute. this very —, so eben. grammar, bie Grammatit. telegram, bas Telegramm (PL -e). afternoon, ber Nachmittag. train, ber Zug. mail-train, ber Courierzug. French, französisch. to peruse, burchlesen. to move, sich breben. to use, brauchen. to go for a drive, ausfahren. to drive past, vorbeifahren. historical, historich. while, währenb. round (Prep.), um. now, jett, nun.

II.

bas Shlafzimmer, (sleep-) bedroom.
bas Ei (Pl. Eier), egg.
bas Better, weather.
bas Shah([piel) (Pl. -e), chess.
ausbrechen, to break out.
[hmeden, (smack) to taste,
savour.
es shmedt mir, I relish it.
zubringen, to spend.
thun [§ 51, (b)], to do

verlegen, embarrassed.
faul (foul), träg, lazy.
ichiecht, (suent) bad.
ia, yes, aye, indeed.
fomme ja, do come.
thue es ja nicht, be sure not to
do it.
freilich, (freely) indeed to be
sure.
zweimal bes Tages, twice a day.
bei Zeiten, in time, early.
zu wiederholten Malen, repeatedly.
ungefähr, nearly, about.

pupil, ber Bögling. English (language), bas Englische. German (language), bas Deutsche. police, die Polizei. thief, ber Dieb. niece, die Nichte. shell, die Muichel (Schale). top (summit), ber Gipfel. storm, ber Sturm. thunderstorm, bas Gewitter. conduct, bas Betragen. suspicion, ber Berbacht. arrival, die Ankunft. to translate, überfeten (Ex.XIV.). to run away, bavon laufen, familiar: sich aus bem Staube machen. to use (be accustomed) to, pflegen.

to collect, sammesn.
to hesitate, saudern, sögern.
to inspire [with], cinssen (Acc.
of thing, and Dat. of pers.).

of thing, and Dat. of pers.).
to wait for, warten auf.
last, lett.
a long way off, weit weg.
until, bis.

III.

just, gerade.

Ihre Frau Mutter (cp. Fr. Madame v. m.), your mother. thus-Ihr Berr Bater, your father. Ihre Fräulein Schwester, your sister. ber Gasthof, (guest-) hotel. ber Rang, rank. bie Rechnung, reckoning, bill, account. wußte (Pret. of wiffen, to wit), knew. ermarten, to await, expect. regnen, to rain. absteigen, to alight, to put up. gefallen, (fall in) to please. es gefällt mir bier, I like this place. gefalzen, (lit. salted) fig. exorbitant. heut Morgen, this morning. ganz, whole, quite. in der That, **indeed.** gar nicht übel, (evil, ill) not at all amiss. etmas, somewhat. au, (Adv.) too.

Italy, Stalien.
advertisement, bie Anzeige,
Annonce.
to snow, schneien.
delightful, herrlich, föstlich.
half an hour, eine halbe Stunbe.
meanwhile, unterbessen.
not at all, gar nicht.
ever since, schon seit.
so, es (cp. Fr. le).
half-past eight [§ 23, (d)].

IV.

ber Hall, fall, case, emergency. ber Hahn, cock. ber Bettler, beggar. Jebermann, everybody. Jemand, Niemand, somebody, nobody. bie Magb (Pl. "e), maid-servant. rathen zu, (§ 48) to advise. schweigen, to be silent. bezahlen, to pay. biirfen, to dare, be allowed. es läßt sich [see Exerc. XI.]. iculicuten, to arrange, settle. verrichten, to perform. es gibt, § 53, there is, there are. ermünscht, acceptable, desirable. teine...mehr, no more... arbeitsam, industrious, diligent. möglich, possible. mozu, (lit. whereto) what (for). endlich, at last. faum, hardly, scarcely. trefflich, Adj. and Adv., admirable, admirably.

health, bie Gesundheit. in good..., bei guter... place, bie Stelle. in my..., an meiner... money, bas Gelb. to return, zurüdlehren. to bring [with], mitbringen. to take with [one], mitnehmen. to invite, einlaben. frugal, mäßig, genügsam. of course, natilrlich, versteht sich. ever, je. never, nie, niemals. perhaps, vielleicht. I for my part..., Bas mich betrifft, so ... soon, bald. enough, genug.

V.

ber Matrofe, the sailor. bie Leute (no Sing.), people. fragen, to ask. antworten (with Dat.), to answer, reply.

vergesselfen, to forget.

hineinsasselfen, to let in, admit.

nach Hause (answering whither?),

home, homewards.

Ju Hause (answering where?),

at home.

nephew, der Neffe. cause, die Urjache. misfortune, das Ungliid. master, der Meister, Herr. master (tutor), der Lehrer. at once, sogleich.

VI.

bas Gewand (Pl. "er), garment. ber Mund, mouth. Erben = in compos. earthly (worldly). ber But, attire, finery, millinery. ter Schmut, filth, dirt (smut). bie Reinlichfeit, cleanliness. bas Unterpfand, pledge (pound). bie Meinen (Deinen), 2c., my own (friends), mine. das Stüd (Pl. se), piece. bas Bufeisen, horse-shoe. bas Belt, tent (tilt). પ્રાાલ્ક, all, everything. beten, to pray. helfen, to help [§ 45 (c)]. sich besinnen, to consider. beginnen, to begin. icheuen, to shun, fear. fcheiten, to scold, blame [§ 45(c)]. zusehen, to look on. aufheben, (upheave) to take (pick) up. einsteden, to stick in, to pocket. aufschlagen, to pitch. gehab' bich wohl, farewell.

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rein, clean, pure.

rainbow, ber Regenbogen.
novel, ber Roman.
cheese, ber Köfe.
undertaking, bas Unternehmen.
bei Unternehmung.
to throw away, weg (fort) werfen.
to eat, effen (§ 46).
to give up, aufgeben (§ 46).
loud, faut.
excellent, bortrefffic.
what a..., was filr ein...

VII.

bas Bergnigen, pleasure.
bie Antwort (Pl. -en), answer,
reply.
ber Baifen, board, beam, plank.
bas Schiff, ship, boat.
ichteien, to scream, cry.
ichtafen, to sleep.
fennen lernen, to make the acquaintance of, to learn to
know.
frachen, to crack.
um ein Biertel auf zehn [see § 23,
(d)].
ichweigen, to be silent.

necessity, die Noth, Nothwendigfeit.
lame man, der Lahme.
silver, das Silver.
gold, das Golder.
gold, das Golde.
to talk, speak, sprechen.
to err, irren.
to be able (§ 51, c), können.
to be obliged, müssen [§ 51 (c)].
to leave, verlassen.
to go for a walk, spazieren gehen.
human, menschlich.
together, zusammen.

VIII.

bas Mittel, means. die Mäßigkeit, temperance, moderation. bie Bestellung, commission, errand. etwas Jutereffantes, some (any) thing, curious. bie Gemälbesammlung, picturegallery. ber Rath (Pl. Rathichläge), counsel, advice. ber Muth, courage (mood). bas Weh, woe. ber Schiffbruch, shipwreck. bas Rnirichen, creaking. Lust haben, to have a mind. verrichten, ausrichten, to discharge. hören auf, to listen to. magen, to venture. tragen, to bear. sich herumschlagen, to buffet, to fight with. zagen, to fear. body, though (I do, in answer to a neg. question; cp. Fr. quera, first of all.

cathedral, das Minster, der Dom. peasant, der Bauer (Pl. -n). corn, das Korn. page, die Seite. to lose, versieren. to live, leben. to work, arbeiten, to reside, mohnen, ripe, reif. early, früh. to-morrow, morgen. the morning, der Morgen.

IX.

bie Meriwiirbigieit, curiosity. besuchen, to visit. bleiben, to remain. ansgehen, to go out. beigen sollen, to mean. besichtigen, to examine, visit. angehen, to concern. wo...bin? where.. to? whither? bei uns (Fr. chem nous), with us.

pair, bas Paar.
skates, die Schlittschuhe.
to sell by auction, versteigern.
to freeze, frieren.
to accompany, begleiten.
to prevent, verhindern.
to repeat, wiederholen.
to be just about, wollen.
ambitious, ehrgeizig.

sure.

X.

bas Fieber, fever. der Landvogt, governor. ber Fluß (from fließen), river. ein Stud Beges, a bit of the way. Stauffacher, Stauffacher, one of the deliverers of Switzerland. ausreiten, to take a ride. fich ergeben, to surrender, submit. änbern, to alter, change. ertragen, to bear, endure. brein (contract. of barein), to it [§ 30, (3)]. lieber, (comp. lief) rather.

forest, ber Walb, Forst. to hunt, jagen. to walk through, burchspazieren. to lament, complain, bedauern. about it, barilber [§ 30, (3)]. unfortunately, leiber.

XI.

bas Haar (Pl. :e), hair. ber Baarichneiber (Frifeur), haircutter. bas Rleib, cloth. die Uebersetzung, translation. bas Berbum (Pl. .ba), verb. bie Eigenheit, peculiarity. das Particip (Pl. -ien), participle. ber Reim, rhyme. schneiben, to cut. bitten, to pray. feben laffen, to let see, show. erinnern, to remember, recollect. annehmen, to adopt, accept. in Berbindung treten, to be connected. (P.P. bringen), gebracht brought, put. memorieren, to get by heart. französisch, French (Adj.). leicht, light, easy, easily. ander, other.

boot, ber Stiefel.
to persevere, beharren, ausbauern
to go out, ausgehen.
to obey, gehorden (with Dat.).
to punish, strasen, bestrasen,
to send word, sagen lassen,
to repair, ausbessern,

XII.

William bie Wilhelmoftrage, Street. bas Schauspiel, spectacle, sight. bas Schicial, fate, destiny. die Nuß, **nut.** rennen, to run. brennen, to burn. vergessen, to forget. schreien, to cry, scream. aus ber Haut fahren, to jump out of one's skin. fichern, to titter, to giggle. fortgehen, so go away. bestehen, to consist. fnaden, to crack. fertig, ready. allerhart(e)ft, hardest of all. ewig, eternal, continual.

last evening, gestern Abend. duty, bie Pflicht (Pl. sen). enemy, ber Feind. week, die Woche. to be ashamed, sich schämen. to pass, gehen burch. to listen, zuhören. to be on the alert, auf ber But to manage (to succeed), gelingen (§ 53). to surprise, überfall'en. to bid, heißen. to intend, vorhaben. conscious, bewußt. proud, ftois. tired, milbe, überbruffig. nothing pressing, nichts eiliges.

XIII.

ber Augenblick, moment. bas Aechte (ächt, Adj.), genuine worth. bie Nachwelt, posterity. ber Schritt (from schreiten), step. bie Zutunft (from zu tommen *), future.

bas Jett, present, instant (yet). bie Bergangenheit, time past. glänzen (from Glanz), to shine. berziehen, to march on. entfliehen, to flee, escape. unverloren bleiben, not to be lost.

ewig still stehen, to stand still for ever.

ever. breifach, threefold. pfeilschnell, as swift as an arrow.

hussar, ber Husar (Pl. sen).
opportunity, die Gelegenheit.
slave, ber Stave.
promise, das Bersprechen.
kind, die Art (Pl. sen).
protestant, ber Protestant'.
manufactory, die Manusactur,
bie Fabril.
to find again, wiedersinden.
to despise, verachten.

to keep (remain) standing, fill

fiehen.
to build, bauen, erbauen.
to cultivate, bebauen.
to rely upon, sich versassen auf.
to sit down, sich segen.
to produce, hervorbringen.
to compel, zwingen.
to leave, versassen.
to establish, errichten.
at full speed, im vossem Gasopp,
mit verhängten Züges.
faithfully, treu.

XIV.

honest, ehrlich, redlich.

bie Beihnacht, Christmas. heranffommen, to come up (stairs).

^{*} Comp. Gunft from gonnen; Runft from tonnen; Brunft from brennen.

herabkommen, to come down (stairs). hingehen, to go...to. herrommen, to come...from. herbeirufen, to call in. bavonlaufen, to run (leap) away. wieberhol'en (insep.), to repeat. beimfehren, to return home. sich anschicken, to prepare. entgegengehen, to go to meet.

avalanche, bie Lawine. slope, ber Abhang. chapter, das Kapitel. brawler, der Schreier. swallow, bie Schwalbe. petition, die Bittichrift. guest, ber Baft. to amuse one's self, fid unterhal'ten (insep.). to omit, to skip, übergeh'en (insep.). to go in, hinein gehen. to come out, heraustommen. to turn out, herauswerfen. to sign, unterschreib'en (insep.). immediately, fogleich, augenblidlich. heavy, schwer. tedious, langweilig.

XV.

ber Tob, death. bie Quelle, well, source. ber Ril, Nile, ber Argt, physician. perurtheilen, to condemn. eutlaufen, entgeben (Dat.) to escape. entbeden, to discover. erlauben, to allow, permit. verbieten, to forbid.

verwunden, to wound. schiden (nach), to send (for).

dictionary, bas Wörterbuch. bookbinder, ber Buchbinder. page, bie Seite. to expect, erwarten. to promise, verfprechen. to print, brucken. to publish, herausgeben (verlegen). strictly, streng. everywhere, überall. expeditious, flinf.

XVI. See also § 53.

das Ruber, radder, oar. ber Steg, wooden bridge. die Höhe, **height.** ber Schüte, shooter, marksber Weg, way, road. ber herr, gentleman, Mr., lord, master. es ist mir bang zu Muth, I feel uneasy. überzeug'en (insep.), to convince. reuen, to rue, repent. schläfern, to feel sleepy. greifen, to seize (grip). gut stehen, to stand well. grauen, to dread, fear. zittern, to tremble. einerici, all the same. schwindlicht, schwindelig, giddy. felber, (him)self.

I feel comfortable,: 8 ift mir wohl zu Muth. I wonder, es wundert mich

XVII.

N.B.—A few Reflexive Verbs have their Reflexive Object in the Dative Case:—

I flatter myself, &c Ich schneichle mir bu schneichelft bir er (sie) schneichelt sich wir schneicheln uns ihr schneichelt ench die Sie schneicheln Sich sie sie schneicheln sich ze.

bas Märchen, fairy tale. ber Rabe, raven. das Herrchen, coxcomb. sich gewöhnen, to accustom one's self. sich beherrschen, to control one's self. fich bestreben, to endeavour, strive. sich erkundigen, to inquire. fiф ergögen, to delight. fich einbilben (Dat.), to imagine. sich frank sachen, to split one's sides with laughing. sich in Acht nehmen, to beware, have care. fich fürchten, to be afraid. beweisen, to prove. folgen (with Dat.), to follow. fcühzeitig, early.

axis, bie Achse.
delight, bie Freude.
journey, bie Reise.
Cologne, Köln, Cöln.
to move, sich bewegen.
to describe, beschreiben.
to lose one's way, sich verirren.

to do (in health), sich besinden. to accompany, begleiten. to betake one's self, sich begeben. to meet, begegnen (Dat.) conj. with sein. to long, sich sehnen (nach). round, Prep., um. dark, buntel. beside, neben. short, furz.

XVIII.

bas Stubium (Pl. -ien), study. bas Gomnafium (Pl. -ien), grammar school. ber Raufmann (Pl. Raufleute *), merchant. · Benedig, Venice. Bergensangelegenheit. deep concern. die Waldenser, Waldenses. bas Hauptwort, substantive. beißen (intransit.), to be called (hight). beißen (transit.), to bid. verfolgen, to persecute, pursue. am Bergen liegen, to have at heart (with Person in Dat.). um...willen (wegen), for the sake of.

N.B.—For those marked †, see § 70.

plant, die Pflanze. university, die Universität. faculty, die Facultät. † ribbon, das Band. edition, die Ausgabe, Aussage. work (of an author), das Wert. † volume, der Band.

^{*} The Plural of smann in Compound Nouns denoting profession is sleute.

maid, bas Mäbchen.
† vision, bas Gesicht (Pl. =e).
failure of a bank, ber Banterott.
† bank, bie Bant (Pl. =en).
to turn pale, erbleichen.
to grow (transit.), ziehen.
to ruin, zu Grunde richten.
respectable, angesehen, sosib.
pretty, hibsch, nett.

ber Zauberschlaf, magic sleep.
ber Narr (Gen. -en), fool.
bie Berzeihung, pardon, forgiveness.
betrachten, to consider, look upon.
fosten, to cost.
schlaften, to scold, to call (a name).
bergauf, uphill.
berzaubert, enchanted.

XIX.

ber Staat (Pl. -en), state.
bas Leben, 11fe.
ber Kaiser, emperor (Cwsar).
bas Bestithum, property.
bie Hauptstabt, capital.
bas Königreich, kingdom.
Biptin, Pepin.
Karl ber Große, Charlemagne.
Breußen, Prussis.
ber Bogelsteler, bird-catcher,
fowler.
gebören, to belong.
berühmt, celebrated.

prächtig, magnificent.

reformer, ber Reformator. battle, die Schlacht (Pl. =en). Frenchman, der Franzose, jurist, der Rechtsgelehrte. code, der Cober, das Gesethuch. to protect, schlitzen, beschiltzen. to defeat, schlagen. to compose, zusammenstellen. to bear, tragen. wise, weise, ever, je.

XX.

ber Faben, fathom, thread. Dornröschen, little brier-rose. middle ages, bas Mittelalter, scourge of God, bie Gottesgeißel. comfort, ber Trost.
Spartan, ber Spartaner.
grape, bie Traube.
half-a-dollar, ein halber Thaler.
January, Januar.
to sell, verfausen.
hot, beiß.
glorious, glorreich.

XXI.

ber Stanb, rank, condition. die Ehre, honour. die Bildsäule, statue. der Koloß, colossus. Rhobus, Rhodes. Livius, Livy. bie Sage, legend, the tradition (saying). bie Grünbung, foundation. branchen, to need. Eust haben, to have a mind. begleiten, to accompany. borftellen, to represent. bazu, moreover, besides (thereto). träg, lazy. mehrere, several.

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Switzerland, die Schweiz. foreigner, der Fremde, Ausländer. student, der Student'. reward, die Belohnung. to frequent, besuchen.

XXII.

die Wissenschaft, science. bas Berbrechen, crime. die Behauptung, assertion. probadie Wahrscheinlichkeit, bility. die Angelegenheit, concern. der Plan, plan. sich befleißigen (befleißen), to apply one's self to. behaupten, to maintain, assert. ermangeln, to be wanting, to want. fich annehmen, to take an interest in, to espouse (a cause). verweisen, to banish. bejdulbigen, to accuse, charge with.

ficher, sure, secure, safe.

ebraeizia, ambitious.

schusbig, guilty, indebted.

überbrüffig, weary, disgusted.

feineswegs, by no means.

proof, ber Beweis.
benevolence, das Wohlwollen.
conduct, das Betragen, Berhalten.
assistance, die Hilfe, der Beistand.
neighbour, der Nachdar (p. 70,
VII.).
brigand, ber Banditt'.
worth while, der Mühe werth.
to require, bedürsen.
to assure of, versichern.
to take possession of, sich be-

mächtigen, to remind of, erinnern (an). sudden, plöglich, rid, 108, ledig. unpleasant, unangenehm,

XXIII.

bas Bergeben, the offence.

der Gehorsam, obedience. ber Bar (bes Baren), bear. die Bärenbaut, bearskin. bas Ohr (p. 70, VII.), ear. bas Geschenk, present. bie Gefälligfeit, kindness, service. (ein)gestehen, to confess. persprechen, to promise. ich lobe mir...! I am for...! raunen, to whisper. erlegen, to kill. ideinen, to appear, seem. trauen, to trust. schmeicheln, to flatter. erweisen, to show. bienen, to serve, be of service. ehe (Adv.), before. ermünicht, gratifying.

show, bie Ausstellung.
to resemble, gleichen, ähnlich sehen.
to eut off, abschneiben.
to advise, rathen.
to succumb, unterliegen.
to anticipate, zuvorkommen.
to escape, entrinnen.
to fit, anstehen.
to be present, zugegen (anwesenb)
sein.
strikingly, aussallenb.
distasteful, widerlich.

superior numbers, die Uebermacht.

retreat, ber Rückzug.

XXIV.

bas Gespenst, the spectre, ghost. bie Trägheit, laziness. ber Anspruch, claim. bie Gedulb, patience. ber Erfolg, success.
burchführen, to carry out.
albern, silly, absurd.
benn boch nicht, certainly not.
bon ganzem Herzen, with all my
heart.

discretion, die Alugheit, Besonnenheit. class, die Klasse. judge, der Richter. advancement, die Beförderung. to long for, sich sehnen nach...

XXV.

bie Stirn, forehead. bie Rafe, nose. ber Arme, the poor. ber Borfall, accident. erweisen, to show. fich verwandeln, to change. wohlgebildet, well formed (shaped). milothätig, charitable. herbstlich, autumnal. blau, blue. röthlich, reddish. braun, brown. tiebenswürdig, amiable. erfreulid, gratifying. gestrig * (from gestern), of yesterday; yesterday's. heutig,* of to-day; to-day's.

memory, bas Gebächtniß. soldier, ber Solbat'. touch, bas Gefühl. harvest, die Ernte (op. Herbst). rain, ber Regen. duration, die Dauer. landlord, ber (Gast)wirth. to do harm, Schaben anrichten. to fill, füllen. of good cheer, guthes Muthes. possible, möglid). blind, blind. fine, fein. sensitive, empfinblich. plentiful, reichlich, gesegnet. last year's, vorjährig.* continual, ununterbrochen, fortbauernb. unexpected, unerwartet. brave, tapfer. sanguinary, blutig.

XXVI.

bie Rede, speech. ber Gebante (p. 70), thought. bas Bobl, welfare. Spanien, Spain. die Niederlande, Netherlands. bie Lebensgefahr, danger of life. bie Ferien, holidays, vacations. ber Boben, ground, soil (bottom). aumenden, to devote. beginnen, to begin. am Herzen liegen, to lie at heart. belohnen, to reward, requite. brei Biertel auf sechs [§ 23, (b)]. von...an, from... öffentlich, public. heute über 6 Wochen, six weeks to-day. ergiebig, productive, fertile.

* Adjectives may be formed from Adverbs and Adverbial Phrases by the addition of the suffix *ig: so—biesjährig from bies Jahr, this year.

morgen, to-morrow, takes b:—morgenb, to-morrow's. OOG

Pope, der Papft.
Gregory, Gregor.
fifteen years of age, fünfzehnjährig.
calendar, der Kalender.
origin, der Ursprung.
fractional numbers, Theilungs
Zahlwörter.
minute, die Minute.
to derive, abseiten.
to signify, bebenten.
heroic, heroisch, helbenmüthig.
Julian, julianisch.
Gregorian, gregorianisch.

XXVII.

bie Giftpflanze, poisonous plant.
bie Geschichte (from geschehn),
story, history.
bie Kette, chain.
bie Wark, mark = 1 shilling.
ber Borschlag, proposal.
bas Opser (overing), sacrifice,
victim.
erzählen, to relate, tell.
einwilligen, to consent.
Empsehlungen machen, to give
one's regards, to give one's
compliments.
gewiß, certain.
ichner, heavy, difficult.

cousin, ber Better; bie Base, Muhme. fishing-rod, bie Angesruthe. grateful, bantbar, erkenntlich. to lend, seihen. to be indebted for, to owe, berbanken. to attack, angreisen.

XXVIII.

bie Nähe, proximity, neighbourhood.
ber Besub, Mount Vesuvius.
ber Ausbruch, outbreak, eruption.
bas Bermögen, property.
bie Schulb (Pl. *en) (from sessen),
guilt, fault.
bie Brille, spectacles.
Fräusein, miss, young lady.
beobachten, to observe, to watch.

picture, bas Gemälbe. forefather, ber Borfahr, Ahn (p. 70, VI.). cause, bie Sache (Ursache). circle, ber Kreiß. hobby (horse), bas Stedenpferb. to show, zeigen. to mean, meinen, sagen wollen. to conquer, erobern, erkämpfen. to defend, vertheibigen. his own, bas Seine.

XXIX.

bie Eiche, oak.
bie Buche, beech.
bas Thier (Pl. -e), animal (deer).
bie Stimme, voice.
bie Lunge, lungs.
bie Jahreszeit (Pl. -en), season.
ber Borzug, preference.
bie Frucht, fruit.
bie Blüthe, blossom.
helfen, to help.
empfehlen, to recommend.

deed, die That (Pl. sen). desk, das Pult (Pl. se). truth, die Wahrheit. opinion, die Meinung.
noise, der Lärm, das Geräusch,
jacket, die Jacke.
to de astonished, erstaunt sein.
to lie, liegen.
to pay a visit, besuchen, einen
Besuch abstatten.
known, besannt.
distinctly, beutlich.
new, neu.

·XXX.

responsible, verantwortlich.

def Lesebuch, reading-book.
bet Aufschneiber, boaster, swaggerer,
bie Geistesgegenwart, presence of mind.
ausbinden (with Dat. of pers.),
to impose.
entscheiden, to decide.
milnzen, to aim at (mint).
rechuen, to reckon, count.
berlassen, to forsake.
wahrscheinlich, probably.
bielleicht, perhaps.

steel pen, bie Stahlfeber. quill, die Gänsefeder. fidelity, die Treue. handwriting, die Sanbidrift (Pl. =en). leader (of a newspaper), ber Leitartikel. to write, ichreiben. to test, erproben. to explain, erflären. to make use of, fich bebienen (with Gen.). to imitate, nachahmen. nevertheless, bessen ungeachtet. frequent, häufig. evidently, offenbar, augenscheinlid). greatly, fehr.

XXXI.

bie Sorte, sort, kind. das Wiedersehen, meeting again. ber Fehler, fault, mistake. bas Wiffen, knowledge. bas Stiidwert, patchwork. rauchen, to smoke. fid freuen auf, to rejoice (at the idea or). wieber treffen, to meet again. flopfen, to knock, to rap. faft, almost, nearly. froh (cogn. with freuen), glad. gar nichts, not at all. afferbings, to be sure. je mehr...besto, the more...the more... menig, little.

business, das Geschäft.
battlefield, das Schlachtseld.
burden, die Bürde, die Laft.
neighbour (fellow creature), der Rächste.
to de on one's guard, auf der Hutschafte.
discontented, unzufrieden.
to deserve, berdienen.
unheard of, unerhört.

XXXII.

ber Rothwein, red wine.
bie Rachricht (Pl. :en), news,
tidings.
überrascht, surprised.
wortgetren, literally.
vorbereiten, to prepare.
ärgerlich, vexed, annoyed.

Italian, Italiener (Subst.), italienisch (Adj.). language, die Sprache. to fulfil, erfüllen.
to welcome, bewillsommen, aufnehmen.
to suppose, vermuthen (I suppose = vermuthich).
I daresay, wahrscheinlich.
to like best, am liehsten haben.
be it ever so little, sei es noch so
wenig.
be sure to..., ...Sie ja!
conscientious, gewissenhaft.
windy, windig.
friendly, freundlich.

XXXIII.

ber Befehl, order, command.
ber Gegenstand, object.
bas Klima, elimate.
berreisen, to depart, to leave for.
begegnen, to meet.
entgegenstommen, to go to meet.
handeln, to act.
nachbensen, to meditate.
sich gewöhnen an, to accustom
one's self to.
wann? when?
auf halbem Weg, half way.
wesential.

witch, die Here.
cauldron, der Kessel.
knise, das Messer.
custom, der Gebrauch, Brauch.
gait, der Gang.
for a sew days, auf einige Tage.
Cape, das Cap, Borgebirge.
hair, das Haar (Pl. -e).
Sunday, Sountag.
tallow, der Talg, Unschitt.
by that time, die dahin.
to perform, vorselsen.
to recognise, ersennen.
to smell, riechen.

XXXIV.

ber Genfer See, Lake of Geneva (Leman).
bas Amt (Pl. " et), office.
bie Heftung, fortress.
bie Stabtmauer, town wall.
spazieren geben, to go for a walk.
mo jugegen? whereabout?
föniglich, kingly, royal.

objection, ber Einwand, Einwurf.
Summer, der Sommer.
heaven, der Simmel.
villa, die Billa, das Landhans.
toll-gate, das Zollthor (Pl. -e).
war, der Krieg.
tax, die Mogade, Steuer.
absence, die Abwesenheit.
air, die Luft.
to live, reside, wohnen.
to praise, loben.
to blame, tabeln.
pure, rein.
own, eigen.

XXXV.

ber Tranf, drink, potion.
bas Haupt (Pl. "et), head.
bas Ziel (Pl. =e), goal, aim, mark.
finnen, to meditate.
fiten, to sit.
träumen, to dream.
jagen, to chase, to hunt.
anhaltenb, continually, incessantly.
gangbar, practicable.
bergangen, past.
tünftig (from tommen), future,
to come.



one thing...another, bies...bas.
rime (frost), ber Neif.
vine, bie Rebe.
latitude, bie Breite.
to betray, verrathen.
to want, wollen.
to cover, bebeden.
to require, beblirfen (with Gen.).
to thrive, gebeihen.
fickle, wanfelmilithig.
cold, fast.
northern, nörblich.
inattentive, unachfam.
disobedient, ungehorjam.
before (Adv.), schon.

XXXVI.

ber Meister, master.
ber Zweisel (from zwei), doubt.
zweiseln, to doubt.
sich liben, to practise.
silbren (from sabren),* to carry
on, lead.
rusen, to call.
bei Sinnen, in one's right senses.

reconciliation, bie Berföhnung.
to rise, aufgehen.
to understand, verstehen.
to live, seben.
to look (intrans.), aussehen.
as soon as, so bash ass (Subord.).
correctly, recht, richtig.
sudden, plöstich.
sincere, aufrichtig.

even if, wenn...auch. doubtful, ungewiß. as to how, wie.

XXXVII.

die Fluth, sood, tide. ber Affect, emotion, passion. der Damm, dam, dike. das Denkmal, monument. die Leier, lyre. bie Bauberruthe, magic wand. bie Büste, desert, waste. bie Gefellerin, associating spirit. der Bund, bond. die Liebe, 10ve. bas Geschlecht, race, generation, die Geschichte, history. die Menschheit, humanity. die Klage, complaint, lamentation. ber Schatten, shade, shadow. ber Ganger, songster, bard. ber Hauch, breath. bie Gestalt, figure, shape. ber Geift, spirit, genius. ber Beife, wise man, sage. bie Borzeit, primitive ages. die Borfehung, providence. bie Seele, soul. ber Charafter, character, mark, type. die Bernunft, reason. einschließen, to inclose. jegen, to set. errichten, to build. verwandeln, to transform.

* Primitive Verbs are Strong and generally Intransitive, whilst their derivatives are Weak and Transitive, or Causative, as in English:—

siten, saß, gesessen, to sit. liegen, sette, geset, to sot. sat. sahren, suhr, gesahren, to drive. ljühren, sührte, gesührt, to lead.

fliegen, lag, gelegen, to lio. llegen, legte, gelegt, to lay. frinten, trant, getrunten, to drink. ltränten, träntte, geträntt, to give to drink, vereinigen, to unite. schliegen, to conclude. ftiften, to establish. perbinden, to connect. fühlen, to feel. entfliehen, to flee. aussinnen, to invent, contrive. vergönnen, to allow, favour. knüpfen, to tie. gewinnen, to gain, assume. fortiflanzen, to propagate. menschlich, human, humane. ungeheuer, immense. perniinftig, reasonable. hemeat, agitated. unsterblich, immortal.

The Clever Starling.

thirsty, burftig. starling, ber Staar. bottle, die Flasche. to reach, erreichen. beak, ber Schnabel. break, zerhaden. thick, bid. to try, versuchen. to upset, umwerfen. for that [§ 30, (3)]. weak, schwach. by dint of, burch. to think (Ex. XII.), nachbenten. to hit upon, kommen auf. idea, ber Einfall. to gather, jusammen suchen. by this means, badurch. to rise, steigen. to quench, löschen. thirst, der Durft.

The Influence of Religion.

influence, ber Einfluß, die Macht. caliph, der Kalif'. at table, bei Tisch.

to drop (Exerc. XI.). a basin of..., eine Schale voll ... boiling, fledend. rice, ber Reis. angry, angrily, jornig. to look at, anschauen. the latter, diefer. (the former, jener.) to tremble, zittern. to quiver, beben. to throw one's self down, sid) nieber werfen. Paradise, das Paradies. to prepare, bereiten. to restrain, zurückhalten. to control, bemeistern. calm(ly), ruhig. same, nämlich. verse, der Bers. to offend, beleibigen. to requite, vergelten. to stretch out, reichen. kindly, gütig. drachma, bie Drachme. deeply touched, tief gerührt. to embrace, umfassen. to be like [Exerc. XXIII. (e)], gleichen. to lavish on [Exerc. XXIII. (a)], identen. audacious, frech. to throw, schleudern.

The Slanderer.

slanderer, ber Berläumber.
Sultan, ber Sultan.
to be angry, sich erzürnen.
for, wegen.
trifling cause, bie Kleinigkeit.
guard, bie Wache.
to order to be... (Exerc. XI.),
(besehlen) lassen...
delay, ber Berzug.
condemned, berurtheist.

inconsiderate, unuberlegt.

indignant, unwillig. severity, bie Strenge. to call (names), to abuse, ichelten. on going away, im Beggeben. tyrant, ber Thrann'. savage (Subst.), der Witherich. to understand, versteben. bystander, der Umstehende. vizier, der Bezier. to pity, bedauern. to spare, eriparen [Ex. XXIII. (a)]. sorrow, der Berbrufi. to begin to speak, bas Worts nehmen. to allege, vorgeben. to moderate, mäßigen. unpremeditated, unverfäßlich. offence, der Fehler. to repent, in sich gehen. well then, nun. to remit, erlassen Ex. XXIII. (a)his punishment (§ 27, Obs. 2), Strafe, f. courtier, ber Böfling. to turn, fich wenden. to deceive, betrügen, belügen. to conceal, verbergen. culpable, firaflich. to utter, ausstoßen. informant, ber Ankläger. good-natured, gutmithig. untruth, die Unwahrheit. to please better, sieber fein (Dat.). malicious, boshaft.

The Poodle.

poodle, ber Pubel. owing to, wegen. good-nature, Gutmüthigkeit. docile, gelehrig. to drum, trommeln. pistol, die Pistole. to sire, losichiesen.

ladder, bie Leiter. to climb up, hinaufflettern. play comedies, Komöbien spielen. to imitate, nachahmen. proud, conceited, eitel. of it (in this), dabei. to look up to, anschauen. to his side, neben ihn. paw, die Cate, Pfote. sill, das Gesimse. to peep forth...at, hinausguden... in. prospect, die Aussicht. to dig up, ausgraben. to scratch, icharren. cook, ber Roch, bie Röchin. cautious(ly), behutsam. complacently, felbstgefällig. clever, geschickt. his tail (§ 27, Obs. 2), Schwanz, . at the same time, babei. to wag..., webeln mit... to look at, anblicken. contemptuous(ly), verächtlich. good-for-nothing fellow. Caugenichts.

Perseverance of Demosthenes.

l.
perseverance, die Beharrlickeit.
to be descended from, stammen
aus.
family, das Geschlecht.
to spring (issue), hervorgehen.
owner, der Inhaber.
remunerative, einträglich.
manufactory of arms, die Wassenfabrit.
patrimony, das Erbtheis.
to squander, verschleibern.
selfish, eigennichtig.
guardian, der Bormilnber.
weak, sickly, schwächsich frantlich.

to train to, anhalten zu. athletic sport, die gymnastische Uebung. on that account, baburch. laughing-stock, ber Spott. galling, fränkend. nickname, der Beiname. on (the) occasion, bei Gelegenheit. to be astonished at, staunen über. eloquence, die Beredfamfeit. conclusion, ber Schluß. applause, ber Beifall. orator, der Redner. to load, überhäufen. praise, Yob (n.). to escort, begleiten. popular man, ber Gefeierte. to be confirmed, feststehen. to compete for, ringen nach. to elaborate, verfertigen.

oratory, die Redefunft.

to appear, auftreten. to hiss, auspfeifen. to deride, verlachen. to succeed, ausfallen. covered, verhüllt. to complain of (Exerc. XXIV.). brutal, rob. to sacrifice, aufopfern. to remedy, abhelfen (with Dat.). of it [§ 25, (b)]. to recite, herfagen. 80, e8. bie förperliche Daraction, ftellung. vivid, lebendig. expression, Diienen (Pl.). different, andere. to understand, einsehen. I am deficient in, es fehlt mir quite, gänzlich. altogether new, gang neu.

3.

breath, ber Athem. to be short of... = to have a short... uninterrupted, unverbroffen. exertion, bie Anstrengung. breakers, die Brandung (Sing.). strongest (§ 61). to outcry, überschreien. bluster, bas Tofen. pebble, ber Riefel (ftein). obstacle, das Hinderniß. to go up, in die Höhe gehen. steep, steil. power of endurance, bie Ausdauer. to take (a room, &c.), beziehen. secluded, abgeschieben. intercourse, der Umgang. to practise one's self, fich üben. play of countenance, Mienenspiel. nay, ja. his own going out, bas Austo shave, scheren (§ 27, Obs. 2). to fetter, fesseln. for months = months long. subterranean, unterirbijch. to busy one's self, sich beschäftigen mit. meditations on, and practice in, Nachdenken und Uebung über und für. incessantly, unabläffig. to emerge (from), hervorgehen (aus). accomplished, pollenbet. to enrapture, hinreißen. the very, eben ber (bie, bas). to govern, lenten. at [his] pleasure, nach Gefallen. to emulate, nachstreben (with

Dat.).

to equal, erreichen.

APPENDIX II.

§ 73. General Rules of German Construction.

Three principal Constructions, according to the place of the Verb, may be distinguished in German:—

I. The Normal; II, the Inverted; and III, the Sub-ordinate.

A. Simple Sentences.

Man fieht ben Monb.		
Wir haben ben Mond gefeben.		
Wir werben ben Mond feben.		

II. Heute ift das Wetter schön. Heute fieht man ben Mond. Gestern ist das Wetter schön gewesen. Gestern hat man ben Mond gesehen. Worgen wird bas Wetter schön sein. Morgen wird man ben Wond sehen.

III. Wenn bas Wetter schön ift,... Wenn man ben Mond sähe,...
Da das Wetter schön gewesen ift,... Da man den Mond gesehen hat,...
Sobald das Wetterschön sein wird,...
Sobald man den Mond sehen wird,...

B. Enlarged Simple Sentences.

(a) Enlarged Subject:—

1. Article (Pron.); -2. Adjuncts of Adj.; -3. Adj. or Part.; -4. Subject. Arbeit. Die bon uns geftern begonnen=e The by us yesterday commenced work. bem Spiele ergeben=er Mann. Ein to gambling addicted man.

Obs.—If the Object or Predicate is enlarged, the same order holds good :— Bir verachten biesen bem Spiele ergebenen Mann. Casar war bes Sieges gewiß.

(b) Enlarged Predicate.

1. Subj.-2. Verb.-3. Adv. of time.-4. Adv. of place.-5. Part. or Infin. JĞ I blieb geftern zu Sauje. at home. stayed vesterday Œ bat beute in ber Schule gearbeitet. He has to-day in school worked.

Obs.—Adverbs of manner or degree generally stand after Adv. of time or place:—

Er hat heute in ber Schule tüchtig (assiduously) gearbeitet.

Never place an Adverb between the Subject and the Verb, as is done in English.

(c) Complex Object.

Dat. of Person. { Dat. of Person, or Acc. of Person. 4. { Acc. of Thin 7, or Gen. of Thing. 1. Subject -2. Verb. -3. biefem Mann mein Rutrauen. 34 T idente give to this man my confidence. Man beschulbigte ibn eines Berbrechens. him cf a crime. Thev accused

Obs.—The above rule is far from meeting all cases; the real test consists in ascertaining whether the sentence answers the question who? or what? the object referring to that question being placed last: as,

What does he owe to this minister ?— Er perhantt biejem Minister eine einträglich e Stelle.

To schom does he owe his situation?

To whom does he owe his situation ?-

Er verbankt seine Stelle einem einflußreichen Minister.

§ 74. II. Inverted Construction.

(a) Interrogative.

SIMPLE TENSES.

Ift Franz krank? Was will biefer Herr? COMPOUND TENSES. If Franz trank gewesen? Was hat biefer Herr gewollt?

(b) Conditional.

Wüßten Sie die Wahrheit, so... Fragt man dich nicht, so schweige. Hätten Sie das gewußt, so... Sollte man dich fragen, so...

Es grüßen euch alle Brüber.

(c) Impersonal. Es laffen euch alle Brüber grüßen.

(d) Imperative or Optative. Shreiben Sie ihm augenblicklich!

Schwieg' er boch!

Sätt' er boch gefchwiegen.

Das thu' ich nicht, fagte er.

(e) Parenthetical. Das thu' ich nicht, hat er gefagt.

(f) Adverbial.

1. Adverb. 2. Verb. 3. Subject. 4. Dat. of Pers. 5. Acc. of Thing.

1. Jest ichreibe ich

bem Karl einen Brief. Jeht habe ich b. R. gefchrieben.

Rach Baris fcreibe ich, 2c. 2. Einen B. fcreibe ich jest bem L. Rach B. muß ich fcreiben. Einen B. würbe ich bem Rarl gefcrieben haben.

Dem R. foreibe ich jest einen Brief. 3. Satte ich Beit, fo foriebe ich, ic. Dem K. werbe ich jett fcreiben. Hätte ich Zeit gehabt, fo hätte ich bem R. gefcrieben.

4. 36 brauche Gelb, beshalb foreibe ..., beshalb werbe ich jest foreiben. ich, 2c.

Obs. to (f):—When (generally for the sake of stress) an (1) Adverb—or Adverbial Phrase—(2) Object, direct or indirect, (3) a Dependent Clause, or (4) a Co-ordinate Adverbial Conjunction [§§ 67, 68, A, (2)], is placed at the head of a sentence, the order is inverted, vis., the Verb stands before the Subject.

§ 75. III. Sub-ordinate Construction.

In order to understand the construction of German Complex Sentences, it is quite indispensable to distinguish between—

- (a) Co-ordinate Relation, in which all the Clauses are independent of each other, and
- (b) Sub-ordinate Relation, in which certain clauses do duty for (1) Nouns, (2) Adjectives, or (3) Adverbs, of other Clauses; they are called Sub-ordinate Clauses in contradistinction to Principal Clauses, to which they are accessories.
 - (a) 1. Ich werbe es thun, { (benn) es ift ja nothwenbig.

The Co-ordinate Conjunctions which do not affect the place of the Verb are unb; aber, allein, sonbern; benn, ober, sowohl...als auch [§§ 67, 68, A, (1)].

2. 3ch werbe es thun, boch ift es nicht leicht.

The Principal Co-ordinate Conjunctions which—like Adverbs -attract the Verb before the Subject, are—

also, accordingly; aud, also; baher, barum, beshalb, bessen ungeachtet, notwithstanding; besto, the...(more); bod, jebod, yet; folglid, consequently; inbessequentle; inbessequentle; inbessequentle; inbessequentle; inbessequentle; bessequentle; bessequent

- (b) Ich werbe es thun weil es nothwendig ift. weil es nothwendig fein wird.
- 36 muß fagen, was wahr ift (= bie Wahrheit).
 36 frene mid, bağ er fommen wird (= feiner Ankunft).
- 2. Du fprichft von Zeiten, die vergangen find (= von vergangenen Zeiten). Der Baum, der keine Früchte trägt (= ber unfruchtbare Baum) wird umgehauen.
- 3. Er reifte ab, als bie Sonne aufging (= bei Sonnenaufgang). Er wirb nicht tommen, ba er trant ift (= wegen feiner Krankheit).

Very frequently the Sub-ordinate Clause precedes the Principal Clause [see § 74, (f), 3], in which case the Verb of the latter stands before the Subject:—

Was wahr ift, muß ich fagen.

Da er frant ift, (fo) " wirb er nicht tommen.

* A Principal Clause, preceded by its dependent Adverbial Clause, is generally introduced by fo.

All Relative Pronouns or Adverbs, and all Sub-ordinate Conjunctions remove the Verb to the end of the Sub-ordinate Clause:—

als, when, as; bis, until; bevor, ehe, before; ba, as, since; bamit, in order that; bas, that; inbem, as, whilst; nadhem, after; ob, if, whether; obgleich, observable, although; seit, since; sobald, as soon; um au, in thereto; während, whilst; wann, when; wenn, if, when; weil, because; weshald, for which reason; wie, how; wo, where.

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